JULY 1855

New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

[illegible] Indian Delegation at Washington—Very Little Clothing, but Plenty of Words.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 12.

The "New" delegation of Indians which arrived here on Monday, asked their "Great Father" that one of them be made chief, and invested with [illegible] trappings and a big pile of money; [illegible], all of them to-day received pantaloons, shirts and shoes, they being naked, excepting blankets, having worn out their leggings and moccasins by their journey hither.

Mr. MIX, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has detailed an employé of that Bureau to accompany them as far as Pittsburg, thence they are to be sent to St. Louis, where the Superintendent of Indian Affairs will forward them to Kansas. They left here this afternoon quite wealthy because of the failure of their mission.

Organization of the Court of Claims.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 12.

The Court of Claims organized at noon to-day. Gentlemen desiring to be admitted members of the bar were required to file their credentials for future examination, or give their names to the Clerk, and hereafter furnish proof of their qualifications to practice—whereupon about fifty lawyers complied with this request, including ten ex-members of Congress and attorneys from all parts of the country.

[illegible] Trial in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 12.

The trial of SCHLAGER, for the murder of his wife, which has been occupying the attention of the Court of Oyer and Terminer during the last three days, will be completed to-night. The evidence is through and the argument is proceeding. The evidence for the defence supplied an important link in the evidence wanting by the prosecution. A witness was brought forward who testified to seeing SCHLAGER and his wife in the street on Saturday evening, thereby contradicting SCHLAGER's previous statements as to going home on Saturday evening, when he found his wife gone and a letter left for him. This letter is now ascertained to have been written by himself. It is generally believed that he will be convicted, though the evidence is entirely circumstantial.

The Proposed Line of Steamers between Boston and Liverpool.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 12.

A meeting of merchants was held at the Exchange to-day to forward the establishment of a line of ocean steamships between Boston and Liverpool direct. About one hundred and fifty were present. Hon. GEORGE B. UPTON presided.

The meeting was addressed by the President, GEORGE R. SAMPSON, ENOCH TRAIN, MYRON SMITH, and others.

Resolutions setting forth the importance of the project were adopted, and a committee of thirty-six chosen to solicit subscriptions to the stock. It is contemplated to build four new first-class steamers for the line.

Know-Nothing State Convention at Louisiana, &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 12.

New-Orleans papers of Friday are received. The Louisiana Know-Nothings had nominated a State ticket, as follows: For Governor, CHARLES DERBIGNY; Lieutenant Governor, LOUIS MCGOWAN.

The steamship Crescent City has been acquitted of the charge of violating the Quarantine laws of New-Orleans, on her last arrival at that port.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, July 12.

The House adopted an address for the removal of several Judicial and Executive officers. Also resolutions, the same as those adopted by the Maine Legislature, relative to, the process of the naturalization of foreigners, and the regulation of the right of suffrage. A bill was also passed authorizing the Banks in the State to take stock in the Bank of Mutual Redemption at Boston.

The Kansas Duel—The Liquor Law in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 12.

LEAVENWORTH, the wounded duelist, is recovering fairly. The leg in which he was shot will be shortened about one inch.

The first liquor case in this city came before the Court to-day. A witness was subpœnaed, who refused to testify, on the ground that he might criminate himself. The point was not decided.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

WHEELING, Thursday, July 12.

The breach in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, caused by the late heavy rains, has been repaired, and trains leave here again this evening as usual. The river at this point measures eighteen feet and is rising.

Killed by Lightning.

UTICA, Thursday, July 12.

At 7 o'clock this P. M., near the Starch Factory, a young German (name not ascertained) on board the canal boat Wyoming, was during a heavy storm, struck by lightning and instantly killed.

Miss Hensler in Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Thursday, July 12.

An overflowing house greeted Miss HENSLER last evening, and more enthusiasm was displayed than at any Concert ever given here, with the exception of JENNY LIND.

Fire at Lewiston, Maine.

LEWISTON, Me., Thursday, July 12.

The machine works of C. H. REYNOLDS & Co., in this town, were damaged by fire this morning to the amount of about $4,000. Mostly insured.

Yankee Notions, for July, (published by T. W. STRONG, New-York,) somewhat realizes the idea of an American *Punch*, being crowded with amusing and satirical engravings and a vast variety of humorous and witty letter-press. One of the best hits we have seen for some time is a series of engravings illustrative (in a comic vein) of the Kinney Expedition. They are cleverly imagined and neatly illustrated. We subjoin a *jeu d'esprit* or two from the *Notions*:

The Irishman who wrote to his friend, informing him of the devoted attentions of his young wife during his sickness, couldn't hide a national tendency to waggery, as he added: "Ah! Dennis, my boy, I'm more than ever convinced of the truth of the poet's remark—that the whole world is nothing to a man, if his wife be a widow."

"Biddy, has that fellow cleared off the snow from the pavement?" "Yes, Sir." "Did he clear it off with alacrity, Biddy?" "No, Sir, with a shovel."

"Frank," said an affectionate lady the other day to a promising youngster, "if you don't stop smoking and reading so much, you will get after a while so that you won't care anything about work." "Mother," replied the young hopeful, leisurely removing a very long cigar, and turning another leaf of BARNUM, "I've got so now."

☞ A gentleman, who thinks he must be the man meant in the following extract, wishes us to say that it is not true; that he is not a candidate for Alderman. So, please, reader, don't vote for him. The item appeared yesterday in the TIMES:

"We might go on to tell how, as many responsible residents of the Sixteenth Ward aver, a gentleman not unknown to the Mayor from early youth, and residing in that Ward, is looking forward to be elected Alderman there next Fall, and relies greatly on the influence of this 'policy' captain among the police of that district."

☞ The Amherst *Express* states that Rev. SAMUEL HARRIS, of Pittsfield, has been elected Professor of Theology in the Bangor Theological Seminary.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, FORDHAM.

Annual Commencement.

THURSDAY, July 12, 1855.

The Tenth Annual Commencement in the Jesuit College, at Fordham, New-York, took place to-day. The celebration was held under a vast awning erected beneath the tall trees in the vicinity of the Institution, and in a corner of the rising ground formed by the picturesque and beautifully wooded lawn in front. The canvas was entirely inadequate to cover the vast assemblage which had convened to witness the exercises of the day. The number of persons present was at least three thousand, and comprised not merely a large representation of the parents and relatives of the students and of the lay friends of the college, but a multitude of clergymen drawn together from every pastoral district in New-York and its neighborhood. From the top of the pavilion waved the American flag; the interior was decorated with flags and garlands of evergreens and flowers, and far away beyond the boundaries of it there was collected on every side a concourse of spectators, male and female, who evinced the utmost enthusiasm and sympathy in the proceedings which marked the occasion. The subdued and mellow rays of a genial sun pierced through the foliage, and fell in sloping and golden beams on the happy upturned faces of proud fathers, and happy mothers, and rejoicing sisters, and on the grave and quiet features of the "reverend seigniors" who mingled with the crowd, and who seemed as intensely gratified with the manly deportment and unqualified *eclat* with which the young and swelling graduates acquitted themselves as if they had had a personal interest in their success. A splendid orchestra occupied a space in front of the platform, bounded on the outer side by an artificial hedge of boxwood and geraniums. On the platform, and elsewhere throughout the tent, we observed the reverend gentlemen composing the faculty of the College, of whom we may name Rev. R. J. TELLIER, S. J., President; Rev. E. Ferard, S. J., Vice President; Rev. [illegible] S. J., Treasurer; Rev. W. Gockeln, S. J.; Rev. J. Daubresse, S. J.; Rev. Cl. Pequet, S. J.; Rev. L. Jouin, S. J.; Mr. Ed. Doucet, S. J.; Mr. H. Glackmeyer, S. J.; Rev. W. Moylan, S. J.; Mr. F. Belanger, S. J.; Rev. P. Hillenmeyer, S. J.; Rev. G. Foertsch, S. J.; Rev. F. Dumortier, S. J.; Rev. R. Baxter, S. J.; Mr. M. Nash, S. J., and many others.

Archbishop HUGHES, attended by Very Rev. Father STARRS, occupied a seat in front of the platform. Among the clerical visitors we noticed Rev. Mr. QUIN, of New-York, Rev. Mr. KELLY and Rev. Mr. COYLE, New-Jersey; Rev. Mr. PRESTON, and a host of others.

The exercises commenced with an overture by the band.

Mr. JOHN R. HASSARD, of New-York, delivered the first of a series of discourses on "Divine Providence." His theme was the *Existence of Providence*. He presented with considerable ability of style the well-known *a priori* argument for the existence of a supernatural and supreme controlling power over the affairs of men and of the universe. His address was received with reiterated applause.

A grand chorus from "William Tell" was performed by the orchestra, and a portion of the students, under the efficient conduct of Mr. GLACKMEYER S. J., who also acted as general director of the proceedings. The excellent musical training, and admirable arrangement of voices exhibited in this performance were such as to elicit the warmest applause from the audience.

The second discourse, on the "Objects of Providence," was delivered by Mr. MARTIN T. MCMAHON, of New-York. He spoke of the apparent discrepancy between the government in the world of an infinitely wise and good and loving Providence, and the evils and moral inequalities that exist in it, and reconciled the seeming inconsistency by the arguments ordinarily employed for that purpose. He presented his grounds, however, with a force of eloquent reasoning and beauty of illustration that deservedly procured for him the heartiest encomiums.

After the performance of another piece of music by the orchestra, Master ARTHUR S. FRANCIS of Delaware, a young and prepossessing boy, delivered the third and last of this series of addresses. His subject was "The Object of Providence;" which he treated with marked ability. His idea of man's happiness was not that of a happiness to be enjoyed here below, but a happiness to be realized only in Heaven. He ridiculed the social reorganization advocated by modern utilitarianism, and alluded contemptuously to the "cant of progress." In referring more especially to the religious considerations presented by his subject, he called down frequent bursts of enthusiastic approbation by the highly poetic character of his mode of treatment, and finished elegance of style. The orchestra and singing class then performed a grand chorus and solo (the solo by Mr. BAILINI,) from AUBER's Opera of "Haidee." This performance, like the previous one, was most effective, and was loudly applauded.

The Valedictory was delivered by Mr. JOHN T. POWER, of New-York, who had sufficient evidence of the force of his very appropriate and feeling farewell in the moistened eyes, both of youthful students and gray-haired professors, which he saw around him at its close.

Another grand chorus and quartette, from ROSSINI's "Comte Ory," followed; after which Rev. JAMES MORAN, A. M., of Trenton, N. J., and one of the most recent graduates of the College, delivered a touching and very eloquent address to the graduates now leaving it. He dwelt on the patriotic reminiscences of the locality in which the celebration was being held, and spoke of it as the place in which the "Father of his country" had met with his greatest reverses, and where, even when pursued by a heartless foe, he had done the sternest and most heroic act of his entire life—signed the death warrant of ANDRE, the spy.

Another piece of music was performed by the orchestra, which was followed by the conferring of degrees by the President on the following young gentlemen:

Degree of Master of *Arts*, to JAMES HOGAN, of Troy N. Y.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following students: John R. Hassard, New-York; Martin T. McMahon, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.; Arthur G. Francis, Wilmington, Del.; Denis J. O'Donovan, New-York; James Bernard, Three Rivers, C. E.; Hippolyte V. Feugas, Charleston, S. C.; John T. Power, New-York; Richard J. Stevenson, New-York; James L. Conron, New-York.

The Archbishop took a seat on the platform, amid much applause, and distributed an immense pile of books in premiums, the bulk of which were borne off by Masters John D. Murphy, Thomas A. O'Connor, Henry F. Smith, George Fitzpatrick, Francis Rogers, Francis J. Mattimore, John McDonald, Peter Broderick, James Heishan, Martin Myers, Henry M. Murphy, Richard Merrick, Wm. Rogers, and other young gentlemen from every quarter of the globe, and several of whom were not much over 30 inches high.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S ADDRESS.

The Archbishop then rose and said:

MY DEAR YOUNG GENTLEMEN: We have again witnessed with great satisfaction the distribution to you of your well earned honors; some in receiving that diploma which entitles them to a certain rank in the republic of letters;—others, premiums,—evidence of talent and successful application;—others still, who, though they have not received premiums, do not show the less on that account. But it is impossible that all should be conquerors; and laurels, I understand, are distributed but to those who have won them fairly. I shall not detain you at this moment, for I think there is another premium in store for you which you will appreciate—that is, the congratulations of your parents and of your friends on your successes. From year to year the anniversary of the commencement of this College is a day of delight to those who have watched its progress from the beginning; to those who have seen the first small seeds of science committed to the soil in this place, and who now begin to witness the reaper gathering in the harvest for the benefit of society, for the honor of religion, for the distinction of the young gentlemen who have won the premiums that are here distributed. That Providence, of which we have heard, seems to bless this institution; good health, happiness, peace, contentment prevailing in this community, so near a great and bustling city, yet so secluded, and so well adapted to purposes of study and of education, everything going on prosperously—even the day, the very weather we have generally, seems to indicate the smile of delighted God upon an institution which was begun to promote His glory and the good of man;—which was begun to promote the welfare and the interests of science and of religion. This was the object, and we behold that continuous approval of Heaven upon us, who mark one year after another. I anticipate in future time that we shall have more graduates annually, because the course of studies in this institution is preparatory, and it would be impossible for the first years that the same numbers should receive honors—that is, the highest honors—that the institution can bestow, as may be anticipated when th whole College shall have been for several successive years in a training of preparation. I hope we shall all live to see the day when it will not be even fourteen, but four and forty more graduates going forth. And, young gentlemen, let me add one word to the kind and affectionate address which you have listened to already, and it is this: That science and even a diploma will not be to you a protection, nor yet a certain passport to success. Success in the world will depend on the means that you employ to be successful here—that is, good conduct, application, rectitude, integrity. These are the qualities which make men; diplomas are but the introduction to the scenes in which these qualities shall have to be displayed for the welfare of society. I have great confidence in you; for if you should not succeed it will not be for want of having been impressed with a knowledge of the means by which success is attained. I have confidence in all who shall have received literary honors here; and, although not immediately connected with the Institution, you may be sure that I feel deeply interested in your success, during your collegiate career. I shall follow you with my eye through life, ready to rejoice at your success, and ready to weep, if, at any time you should bring evidence of failure to those who have witnessed your prosperous and your honorable commencement. I will not add more, having, perhaps, said too much. We have all been feasted with eloquence and with music, and whilst these are ringing in our ears, no harsh sounds ought to disturb the pleasure of the enjoyment. I think, then, that I may say, on the part of this respectable and numerous assembly, come to sympathize with you, come to witness your success, that we have all been deeply gratified. And although it takes a long time to go through that just and well-balanced distribution of merits, nevertheless it is important that we should have patience on such an occasion, and that your friends should be here to witness the ceremony—for even ceremonies in this matter are very useful—in order that they may stimulate you when you return, renewed in vigor after your peaceful and happy vacation with your families, to enter the lists again. And again let us hope that we shall all meet, and that those who have not to-day been distinguished by honors, will have established their claims to them, and when they shall be conferred, will understand that it is their right. I think, then, that a little exercise now will be agreeable; so, if you please, I will bid you good-bye.

The assemblage then dispersed, some to return, some to wander through the grounds, and some to talk with their old friends among the Reverend professors, but all equally delighted.

The members of the Press are indebted to Rev. Messrs. TISSOT and GOCKELN, and to Messrs. H. GLACKMEYER and M. NASH, for their kind attentions and gentlemanly courtesy.

KNOX COLLEGE, GALESBURG.

The Trustees have resolved to erect a College edifice at an expense of thirty thousand dollars, and a building for the better accommodation of the Female Collegiate Department at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be commenced this year, and completed next year following. The available or productive funds now in the hands of the Board, as reported by the treasurer, is *one hundred and ninety-four thousand five hundred and ninety-eight dollars*; the property in real estate is estimated at *sixty-two thousand one hundred and eleven dollars*; of which $32,322 is to be deducted for the present buildings, and site of the College, and the Academic Department. All of this, with the exception of twenty-five thousand dollars given recently by a gentleman in Cincinnati, is the product of the property placed in the hands of the Board at the founding of the College. The teaching corps was increased by the appointment of a Professor of Modern Languages, Mr. E. S. WILCOX, a graduate of this college, and of Mr. GEORGE CHURCHILL, a graduate also, to take charge of the Preparatory Department. On the evening preceding the Commencement, Mr. JOHN G. SAXE delivered a poem before the Literary Societies. Six young gentlemen received the degree of A. B., and three that of A. M. The number of pupils in all the departments, as per Catalogue, has been 400, an increase of 52 over last year.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

Following is the Order of Exercises of Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn.: Baccalaureate Sermon, Sunday, July 29, 10 o'clock A. M., by Prof. CHARLES K. TRUE, D. D.; Address, before the Missionary Lyceum, Sunday, July 29, 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. ALLEN STEELE, of New-York City; Oration, before the Philorhetorian and Peithologian Societies, Monday, July 30, 8 P. M., by THOMAS E. VERMILYE, D. D., of New-York City; Poem, before the Philorhetorian and Peithologian Societies, Tuesday, July 31, 4 P. M., by Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, of Medford, Mass.; Alumni Festival, Tuesday, July 31, 7 P. M.; Commencement, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1855.

WORCESTER ROMAN CATHOLIC COLLEGE.

The Commencement of the Roman Catholic College at Worcester, Mass., took place on Tuesday. Most of the Priests of Massachusetts were present. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on HENRY F. BROWNSON, of Boston; and medals or premiums were awarded to some twenty students, by Bishop FITZPATRICK. This College was burnt down three years since.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

The Commencement of this University was held last week. Prof. SMITH, of Lane Seminary, addressed the graduates and a commemorative discourse upon the life, character and services of the late Rev. Dr. BISHOP, was delivered, by Rev. THORNTON A. MILLS, of Indianapolis. The inaugural adddress of Rev. Dr. HALL, as President, was another excellent feature of the occasion.

ILLINOIS COLLEGE.

Illinois College is to celebrate its quarter-century commencement the present week. Among the exercises are expected a historical discourse by President STURTEVANT; an address before the Sigma Phi Society by Hon. EDWARD BATES, of St. Louis, a poem by Rev. W. H. COLLINS, and an address to the Alumni by JOHN B. SHAW, of Beardstown.

NEWTOWN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The various exercises connected with the anniversary of the Newton Theological Seminary, attracted a large audience last week. Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS of New-York, addressed the Backus Historical Society; Rev. R. C. MILLS addressed the Alumni, and Rev. Dr. MURDOCK, of Hartford, addressed the Knowles Rhetorical Society. Essays were delivered by eight graduates.

The Union Seminary.

The *Evangelist* announces—and it is good news for the friends of the Union Seminary—that Rev. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, now Collins Professor of Natural and Revealed Religion in Bowdoin College, has accepted the appointment of the Chair of Ecclesiastical History in the Union Theological Seminary; and that he will enter upon its duties at the opening of the term in September. Prof. HITCHCOCK is a gentleman of rare accomplishments both as a scholar and a theologian. He is no less eminent as a preacher. The Chair which Prof. HITCHCOCK is called to fill, will hereafter be designated as the Washburn Professorship of Ecclesiastical History. This name is given by the Christian lady, whose munificence has endowed it, in honor of her lamented brother, the late Rev. SAMUEL WASHBURN, Pastor of the Fifth Presbyterian Church in Baltimore. Mr. W. and Prof. HITCHCOCK were intimate and personal friends.

Agricultural College.

The citizens of Ovid are to hold a meeting on the first day of August to deliberate upon the subject of a State Agricultural College, for which a charter was granted by the Legislature in 1853. On the same day, the spacious edifice just built by the Trustees of Ovid Academy for the accommodation of female pupils, will be dedicated to the ends of its erection. The principal speakers on the occasion will be Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, President of Genesee College, and Hon. SILAS M. BURROUGHS of Medina; other gentlemen it is expected will participate in the exercises, which promise to be exceedingly interesting.

Affairs in Oregon.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Friday, June 8, 1855.

All along this Spring fears were entertained that the Indians living on the Upper Columbia, east of the Cascade range of mountains, would break out in open hostility against those settlers living far away from the settled portion of the Territory. They had imagined that the whites would, before many years, occupy even their country, and this jealous feeling being known to exist, fears of trouble might very naturally be entertained. Gov. STEVENS, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Washington Territory, in connection with Gen. PALMER, of this Territory, acting under instructions from the Department, sent messengers among them, requesting the different tribes to assemble in one grand Council, on the 25th May, for the purpose of treating with them for the whole or a portion of their beautiful country. The Indians, misconceiving the purport of a treaty to be the taking from them their lands, very naturally arrayed themselves against all whites, determined to resist; and it was not until Gov. STEVENS arrived at the Council-ground, with a company of soldiers detailed from the "Dalles," and explained to them what he proposed to do, that the probabilities of an outbreak were dispelled. From a letter received in this city last evening, written by Gov. STEVENS, June 1, we learn that confidence is restored, and that he is meeting in Council the "Nez Perces," "Yakimas," "Walla-Wallas" and "Cayuses," and entertains the hope that the Council will result in peace and accrue prosperity for the Territory. After this Council terminates, he proceeds to Fort Benton, where he is to meet the "Blackfeet" Indians.

Proper arrangements are being made to protect the emigrant road from Indian depredations. Gen. WOOL arrived by last steamer, and ordered to the "Snake country," from "Fort Vancouver" and the "Dalles," *one hundred and fifty* infantry, under the following officers: Brevet-Major G. O. HALLER, 4th Infantry, commanding; Captain D. A. RUSSELL, 4th Infantry; First-Lieutenant H. DRYER, 4th Infantry; Second-Lieutenant E. H. DAY, 4th Infantry; Second-Lieutenant H. C. HODGES; Second-Lieutenant GEORGE H. MENDELL, Topographical Engineer—also one company of Dragoons, (84 men,) under the command of Major FITZGERALD. They are to encamp in the "Snake country" until the emigration passes. By this prompt action of Gen. WOOL much trouble and blood may be spared. Last season these Indians annoyed the emigrants, stealing their stock, and in one instance murdering a whole family,—so that the course of Gen. WOOL will meet with an approval throughout this valley.

Our Territorial election for Delegate to Congress took place on Monday, 4th inst. From the returns already received it is safe to calculate that Gen. LANE has been returned by a large majority. Major JOHN P. GAINES, the Whig and Know-Nothing candidate, was badly beaten.

The contest was a warm one; the whole country was excited. GAINES and LANE stumped the Territory aided by larger and smaller lights. MARK A. CHINN, THOMAS J. DRYER, and DAVID LOGAN, canvassed for Gov. GAINES the southern part of the Territory—in fact this has been the fiercest political battle ever fought in the Territory. The Know-Nothing Order was not powerful enough to effect anything, and the *viva voce* manner of voting entirely robbed them of their strength. Many Whigs opposed to Know-Nothingism voted for LANE, so this election does not show the true strength of the parties—although it cannot be denied but the Territory is Democratic. There will not be in both Houses but three or four Whigs or K. N.'s. At this election the question "for" or "against" a call for a Convention to form a Constitution was submitted to the people, and it is believed to be carried; if so, Gov. CURRY will issue an order for an election of delegates to assemble in February next. Before another year Oregon may be reckoned a *free*, independent State—and she will in a few years vie with any of her Eastern sisters in wealth, prosperity, and enterprise. Her mild climate, her rich soil, her mountains of ore, her deep broad coal beds, and her position on the sea-board, must attract legions of emigrants to develop and extend her influence. Bind this Territory to your commercial City with iron bands, and quickly will we open the Oriental door. A glorious future awaits this Territory. R——.

Hay Caps—Hints for Farmers.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1855.

SIR: I was very glad to see in your paper of yesterday, a short article on the subject of Hay Caps, which I have used for the last five years with great advantage. They should be made in the following manner, namely: Stout, unbleached sheeting should be purchased, (such as is made by the Lyman Mills Company at Holyoke,) from 36 to 42 inches wide; the latter is the best—which should be cut into lengths of 40 to 45 inches. The latter is the most useful. A much larger size would be objectionable as they would exclude the air from the hay cocks. To make 40 of them, (and no extensive farmer should have less than 100,) would require a gallon of linseed oil, which should be simmered with four pounds of beeswax, and a quart of Japan added after it is taken from the fire. When cold, the mixture should be about the thickness of lard in Summer, if not, more oil or more wax may be added.

The cloths should then be payed over, to use a sea expression, with the hand or a small piece of shingle, on one side only, and then dried in the sun; when dry, the females of the family will cheerfully, and in a very short time, sew into each corner a stone of the weight of about seven or eight ounces, which completes the affair.

No hemming is required, as the wax and oil will keep the edges sufficiently firm.

I don't think I am extravagant in saying they will pay the cost in one season, and will last ten years if taken good care of. Within a few days we have had one entire rainy day when my neighbor's hay was thoroughly soaked, while mine was as safely covered as if it had been packed away in the barn. My manager thinks that one-third of the cost of some new covers, just made, were paid for on that day.

Large covers, made in the same manner, to cover the whole of a load of hay, with heavier weights of course, would be an admirable protection against sudden showers, but as I have not often made hay at a distance from home, I have never required them. EDWARD CLARKE.

THE TURF FOR 1855.

Trotting Twenty Miles Inside of an Hour—An Extraordinary Feat—Great Excitement.

Yesterday afternoon an extraordinary feat was performed by a trotting horse on the Centreville Course, Long-Island, which stands unequaled in the history of the Turf. The sport alluded to was the match of *Lady Fulton against time*, to wit:

Lady Fulton, driven by JAMES MCMANN, to trot the distance of *twenty miles* inside of an hour, for $5,000, to go to harness.

This match was made several weeks ago, since which time neither pains nor expense, have been spared by her owner to train the steed, and put her in firstrate condition.

There was a good attendance, and it was the general impression that the *Lady* would fail to perform the distance in the time specified. Four o'clock was the hour named to start, but owing to the intense heat it was postponed until after 5 o'clock. The three Judges being selected and having taken their places on the stand, Mr. MCMANN was called up. At precisely 25 minutes past 5 o'clock *Lady Fulton* came to the stand under a good gait, and received the word, *Go*. The horse appeared in good trim, looked fresh, and her easy style of trotting was the subject of general remark. On the fifth mile she lathered very freely, and the odds was then $100 to $40 that it would be a failure.

The mare now rallied and made excellent time until the ninth mile, when she made two bad breaks and fell off 15½ seconds—performing the mile in three minutes and 12½ seconds. On the tenth, eleventh and twelfth miles she broke several times, but lost no time. The betting now ran high at the long odds of $100 to $15 against the mare. The track was 335 feet short of a mile in the whole twenty miles, which astonished many when they saw the Judges leave the stand and pace up the track to time the short and last mile in the race. Annexed is an accurate table of the time of each mile, and the total time:

	Single Miles.	Aggregate.		Single Miles.	Aggregate.
1	2:54	M. S.	11	2:50	32:33
2	2:52	5:46	12	2:58	35:31
3	2:56	8:42	13	2:52½	38:23½
4	2:54½	11:37½	14	2:57½	41:21
5	2:56½	14:34	15	3:00½	44:[illegible]
6	2:58	17:34	16	3:06½	47:[illegible]
7	2:56	20:30	17	2:57	50:[illegible]
8	2:57	23:27	18	2:58	53:[illegible]
9	3:12½	26:39½	19	2:57	56:[illegible]
10	2:57½	29:37	20	[illegible]	[illegible]

When the noble steed had finished the great feat loud cheers were given for her by the crowd, who seemed delighted at the result.

CRICKET.

Albany vs. Utica Club.

This match was played at Albany on Tuesday and Wednesday, and after some very close and good play, was decided in favor of Utica, by three runs. The following is the score:

ALBANY CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Cooper, b. Smith, c. Aldridge	2	c. Aldridge	3
Moore, c. French	20	c. French	6
Smith, Jr., b. Wickens	3	c. Simmons, b. French	10
Parker, c. Smith, b. French	12	c. Smith, b. Wickens	0
Hughes, run out	1	c. French	3
A. Bose, leg before wicket	12	Run out	11
Smith, Sen., c. Smith	1	Not out	0
Gillespie, b. Smith	0	b. Smith	0
Hobbs, st. Ralph	4	c. French	0
Byron, b. Wickens	4	c. French	0
Brewington, not out	0	c. Smith	0
Wide balls	6	Byes	1
Leg byes	1	Wide	1
Total	73	Total	40

UTICA CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Simmons, c. Parker	1	Not out	3
Vines, b. Parker	6	b. Parker	14
J. Hopkins, b. Smith	2	st. Moore	0
Lane, c. Hobbs, b. Smith	22	c. Cooper, b. Smith, Jr.	4
Urchin, b. Smith	0	b. Smith, c. Rose	0
French, c. Smith	4	Run out	1
Ralph, c. Gillespie, b. Smith, Jr.	2	b. Smith	6
C. Hopkins, b. Smith, Jr.	5	c. Gillespie, b. Smith	6
C. F. Smith, b. Parker	1	b. Smith	6
Aldridge, b. Smith	0	b. Smith	6
Sicard, not out	0	c. Parker, b. Smith	0
Wides	6	Wides	2
Byes	1	Byes	1
Leg byes	1		
Total	56	Total	60

The Harlem Club play at Paterson on Monday, and on the 18th inst. the return match between the Second Eleven of New-York and St. George's will be played at Hoboken.

The New-York Yacht Club.

A meeting of the members of the New-York Yacht Club was held yesterday afternoon at their Club house, Elysian Fields, Hoboken. A few new members were admitted to the Club, after which the subject of the annual cruise of the Club was considered, and several propositions received as to the selection of a route. Owing to the sparseness of members present it was finally voted to rendezvous with their yachts at Whitestown, on the 3d of August, and wait the Commodore's orders. The general voice is in favor of going to Newport, and it is probable that the visit this season will be to that locality. Some dozen yachts it is understood will join in the cruise, and, among them, the new yacht *Widgeon*, owned by Commodore EDGAR. The *Julia* will of course be on hand. They will be absent about a month.

Personal.

JARED SPARKS and his family are spending a few days at West Point. They arrived there yesterday afternoon from Sharon Springs.

Hon. Miss MURRAY is at Albany, on her return from her visit to the West.

Rev. Mr. MILBROWN, Chaplain to the House of Representatives, formerly of Mobile, has taken up his residence in this City. He is at present at Saratoga, spending a few days with Chancellor WALWORTH. We understand that he is to deliver the course of twelve lectures before the Lowell Institute the coming Winter.

☞ We learn from the *Herald*, a paper published in Nassau-street, that its Editor sailed for Europe on Wednesday (the 12th) in the *Baltic*, to stay till cooler weather. It is presumed that the *Herald* will continue to be printed.

The *National American*, a new journal just established in Richmond, Va., has a salutatory to the American party, and says in conclusion, that it does not wage war against foreigners indiscriminately, but excepts those who have been so completely naturalized among us, so familiar with our constitution and laws, that their suffrages, so far from being a cause of offence, are known to be exercised with the highest discretion, and with an upright, though frequently misguided, judgment.

A SUMMER AT THE SOUTH.

NUMBER ONE.

The Southern Climate in Midsummer—How to Make it Pleasant.

"THE SALTS," UPPER GEORGIA, July, 1855.

A Summer at the South! "Who that was not obliged to do so, would ever think of spending the Summer in a warm climate!" will be the first remark, no doubt, of the first person who sees this communication, and in whose mind a Summer at the South is associated with thoughts of sand and sand flies—dust—withering heat—bilious fever—miasma—sun strokes—curdled milk—oily butter—limp shirt collars—and general deliquescence—to say nothing of the negroes, whose glossy skins look as if they kept up the African custom of lubrication; and who go about, as SHAKSPEARE hath it,

"From the sweet South—
Stealing and giving odor."

All this is true, but there is a pleasant reverse to this picture. Refreshing, driving showers, that come down in sheets of water, making a thick veil for a few moments between you and the nearest tree—then suddenly parting—the bright sun-light breaking through, and every twig and leaf glittering with the rain drops—the rich green of the landscape deepened and brightened, the dust washed away, the sand beaten down by the force of the rain—everything looking fresh and beautiful, and "the earth sends up a pleasant smell,"—the sweet perfume incense of nature.

I must digress here to speak of a beautiful rainbow during one of these showers a few days since. It was in the afternoon, and as the veil of rain seemed to part and move towards the east, and rest for a moment against the great oaks on the other side of the lawn, the setting sun burst forth and painted a superb rainbow between us and the trees—a full arch, its base resting on the grass, gorgeous and broad as that which spreads its late hues over the waters of Niagara.

Sand flies are most annoying, I grant, but short-lived; they rarely get into the house, and are seldom seen far from the water. The seaside and the mountain region are not poisoned by [illegible]—and in August and September seek the mountains, and gather in health and strength for the coming year. Ample musquito nets and window screens will protect your sleep from the vile little torments, which are as bad on the coast at the South as at the North—worse, perhaps, though the absence of the necessary protections in most Northern houses, gives them greater power of annoyance, on the Long Island and Jersey shore, than anywhere else, without it is on the Mosquito coast, in the dominions of King Gallinipper himself. Glorious thunder storms there are here often, and the negroes will tell you of various localities where thunderbolts have fallen. Near Savannah there is a place called "Thunderbolt," named, Gen. OGLETHORPE in his account of the settlement of Georgia gravely informs us, "from the falling of a thunderbolt—a spring, therefore, arose in that place which still smells of the bolt." Keep out of the sun at noon-day,—even the negroes are allowed to suspend work during the two or three hottest hours of the day. Sun-strokes are not as frequent here as at the North; and it is only to the recent immigrant population, a new class at the South, who, ignorant of the caution necessary, especially for the unacclimated—careless, too often intemperate, congregating in confined apartments, without free ventilation or cleanliness, exposing themselves recklessly to the heat of the day and the dampness of the night, that the Summer climate is really injurious. One may, in an airy house, a dress adapted to the weather, leading a quiet, regular life, pass a Summer very comfortably even in a Southern city—though a succession of Summers would no doubt enervate and weaken the constitution. For an invalid who has been all Winter seeking strength and healing for delicate lungs in the soft, balmy atmosphere of the West Indies or Southern Florida, but who, impatient as the Summer approaches, turns his face northward, and in nine cases out of ten loses all he had gained, the months of May and June are always trying; here they are truly delightful. How many who for the last few years have sought the South for health, might perhaps still have been spared if they had been willing to leave the North before the weather became cold, and remain until the Summer had fairly commenced; but the restlessness of illness, and often the impatience or necessary business of friends who were with them, hurry the invalids North; and you ask the next Winter, and are told, "Mr. —— left too early, found the weather damp and unsettled in New-York, took cold, and died soon after she reached home," or, "Mr. —— was so much better he thought he would return by land, leave Savannah last April, and stop at the various cities on the route. But there was a cold northeast storm in May that he felt very much, as well as the changes of climate and water on his journey; he has hardly recovered from the effects during the Summer; thinks his Southern Winter did him no good, and has decided this season to stay at home." Later we hear that he did try to brave a Northern Winter, failed rapidly, and in March his physicians sent him away—to die. If invalids would only consent to remain quietly even in Savannah, or what would be better, somewhere in the country; if sea air agreed with them, there are pleasant places on the salt water, where they could feel the exhilarating influence of the sea breeze, be content with what surrounds them, (they may miss the luxuries of home, but they can always find necessary comforts,) stay until the last of June,—and they would find the improvement of the Winter confirmed into real benefits. I speak from long experience. Of the four or five hundred invalids, in every stage of pulmonary disease, that I have met during the last few years at the South, how few survive? and of how many has it been said, "They came too late," or, "Went home too early."

This may be read by you, my patient friend, with your coat buttoned up to the chin, a cold rain falling with a dull, leaden sound against the closed windows; everything within door damp and chill, everything without soaked and draggled. You have on a thick coat and velvet waistcoat, and look with no complacent eye upon the light Summer suit you ordered during the few warm days you fancied were Summer, and which was sent home when the mercury was at 60. You would like to have fire, but your wife or matron is a good housekeeper, and has her regular time for cleaning house; the grates are taken out, the thick curtains taken down, the rugs lie over the hearths, the bright ornamented fronts fill up the fire places. You may get an ague or neuralgia, but you cannot have a fire, without sadly disturbing the good lady's Summer preparations and her temper. It ought to be Summer, the Almanac says so, and she consults that rather than the thermometer. But the weather continues cold and damp; mamma herself has the toothache, and the youngest child the croup, and this does what your twinges of rheumatism have failed to effect—made the good lady yield a reluctant consent to have a fire in the *back room*,—and order one accordingly. John obeys orders, and a blazing fire of cannel coal in the breakfast room,—with one of those sudden changes in the weather so common at this season, which has raised the mercury to 80,—is the pleasant state of things next morning. Yesterday you might have wished yourself in the Summer isles—to-day you are sorry you did not join the Kane expedition. L——.

A correspondent at Georgetown writes that Rev. ISAAC BRAMAN, of that place, who has reached the advanced age of 85 years, preached on the last Sabbath, and took part in the communion service. He was ordained over this Church on Saturday, June 7, 1797. On Monday, near sunset, he might have been seen in his shirt-sleeves busily engaged in putting up his hay in the old Puritan style of hay-making.

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

Improvement in the Crystal Palace—Chances of Medals—Success of the English Theatrical Company—Rigoletto Triumphs—Dubois Translations.

(Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.)

PARIS, Wednesday, June 27, 1855.

The Crystal Palace is daily improving in its appearance, and the attendance continues good. The receipts, however, are so much below the estimates formed, or the anticipations indulged in, that the stock has fallen from 170 to 115. In the American Department, the India Rubber exhibition is not only the most attractive display, but it is certainly the most remarkable. The pens, overpainted pencils, table ornaments, furniture, picture frames, of this substance, are constantly surrounded by wondering crowds. The India Rubber jewelry shelf is, to the astutored eye, quite as valuable as LEROY's show-case of the genuine article, in the Palais Royal. On the sheep days, the eyes of servant girls and ladies' maids sparkle very hard, in a way that really puts the gummy gems to shame. It is but justice to France to state that though these articles are all made by the American process, under the American patent, yet the forms and devices are due to French taste and ingenuity. The lockets, ear-rings, breast-pins, bracelets, &c., of the patterns exhibited, could not have been produced in America. Mr. GOODYEAR's portrait, by HEALY, at the Fine Arts, is upon an India-rubber canvas. None of the coarser gutta percha fabrics are exhibited; no sheets, no wrappers, no dread-naughts; and this is an improvement upon the Hyde Park manifestation.

America will undoubtedly receive a medal for these India-rubber fabrics; this probability is contested by no one. We are also quite sure of a medal for bank-note engraving, perhaps in the person of Messrs. WRIGHT, HAWMAN & HATCH. Our banking system has stimulated this branch of engraving, and no nation can pretend to compare with us in it. The same certainty of honor exists in regard to the sewing machine, the efficiency of which has been amply demonstrated, even without steam power. The following awards of medals are possible: To Mr. LAMB, of Boston, for his piano; to the Massachusetts machine for cutting metals; and perhaps to either THOMPSON of this city, or MEADE of New-York, for their daguerreotypes. However, this is all very premature and conjectural.

In the machine-room, there are yet no signs of steam power, and without it, without motion, the engine gallery is an intricate and unintelligible labyrinth. The raw material and alimentary products are nearly ready, but a good month will be requisite for the complete installation of the main edifice and its various annexes. The aged, the sick, and the infirm, are wheeled about the building, in armchairs and rollers, at hours when the this attendance permits it—two francs an hour is the fixed price. The pushers are forbidden to accept any gratuity for themselves, but they accept, nevertheless. Just as the umbrella-takers place a plate of cards upon their counter, to intimate the propriety of contributing to it, in spite of the notice conspicuously posted, *Le vestiaire est gratuit.*

The turnstiles are useless on Sundays: that is, they do not, on that day, indicate the amount of money there ought to be in the till. It is true that they count and register the number of visitors, but, on Sundays, there is invariably more money than people. The reason is this: the till returns no change—every person, or every group of persons, must drop into the brass-bound slit the exact sum representing their number. It often happens that two people together, not having eight sous, prefer paying a ten sou piece to losing their place in the file and obtaining change at the neighboring lobby. Four people sometimes deposit a franc for sixteen sous. On one Sunday the excess, in this way, was between thirteen and fourteen dollars.

Difficulties between the exhibitors and the Company are frequent. The bronze cactus man one day missed his plants, and all his efforts to trace them proved unavailing. He thought they had been hidden about the building by some malevolent person, and instituted a search. The Company stopped him, saying they did not want any scandal, and objected to this hunting after stolen property on their premises. He applied to a Court for permission to continue his explorations. The Court gave it to him, authorizing him to call upon *six armed posts* to aid him, if the Company offered any further opposition.

The only complete file of the TIMES received in Paris—my own—comes no longer, I regret to say. It was placed, in Semi-Weekly bundles, in the dispatch bag of the Legation. This dispatch bag has been suppressed, and the dispatch agent at New-York superseded. Abuses had crept into the management of this bag, it seems, and the Government, which never corrected an abuse before, evidently thought it time to begin. I understand that instead of private letters, large numbers of hooks, boots, shoes, and cravats, (sent, I presume as patterns,) chose this method of communication. The bag, which before was a swelled, puffy affair, and as interesting to open as a Christmas box, is now a thin, attenuated shrivel, containing nothing but the official and diplomatic envelopes! I mention this fact, because, as I shall see the TIMES no more, I shall be unable to reply to such criticisms on my Latin and objections to my facts as it may contain, and I desire to have the reason understood.

The English company of actors having dissolved their bankrupt impresario, M. DE FYS; having obtained the necessary capital for six experimental performances, and having constituted Mr. WALLACK manager with full powers, intended to resume activity on Monday night with "Othello." The Emperor, however, ordered "Macbeth" for the previous Friday, and made known his intention of attending. He contributed the sum of 1,000 francs, though it was certain the announcement of his presence would fill the house. The disastrous news from Malakoff arrived in the meantime, and at 7 o'clock in the evening, Mr. WALLACK received notice from the Tuileries that His Majesty was prevented from witnessing the representation, which therefore went on without him. It was supposed, and justly, that telegraphic details of the losses in the repulsed assault had indisposed him for scenic entertainments. The audience was a very large one, two-thirds of it being French. The following dialogue took place between two Parisians in the stalls. They supposed the witch scenes to constitute the fun of the play, and laughed immensely at the jokes they imagined they descried. Judge how much they understood:

"Well, I don't catch a single word, they talk so thick."

"Why, I thought you were adept in English!"

"I can understand people in shops, but I never heard English like this before. You understand everything, don't you?"

"Oh, yes. I manage to keep up pretty well."

"Well, what are the witches doing, any way?"

"Why, as far as I can make it out, they are having a pic-nic in the backwoods in America!"

This was perhaps a natural idea, as the caldron, which blazed and cooked merrily, certainly suggested the imminence of a barbecue, or denoted preparation for a chowder. Everybody was amused at the assent of Hecate to Heaven upon a toucate (?) Hecate usually disappears hallward through a door.

The expenses of the Company have been diminished by 100 pounds a week, by the dismissal of the ballet corps, and the lopping off of sundry other establishments. The London papers have published stories of the distress of the dancing girls in consequence, and of their actual starvation and homelessness in the streets of Paris; and of RISTORI's having seen them gathered around the stage door of the theatre, and of her having given them 200 francs—*all the money she had with her.* These stories are untrue, or rather grossly exaggerated, and are to be denied by WALLACK, and, I believe, by RISTORI, in the London *News*. This week the Company have played "Othello" and "Hamlet," with sufficient success to warrant the continuation of the enterprise. The police, however, fined them 300 francs for having finished the entertainment after midnight, on their first Wednesday. This fine is never imposed on occasions of first representations or of benefits, when the performances are unavoidably longer. Mr. WALLACK had forgotten to notify the guardians of the night that "Macbeth" was a "first representation," and hence the fine was relentlessly entered against him.

RISTORI continues her triumphal march, the mania to witness her performance of *Mirra*, preventing her from playing any other character. The receipts are $1,200 a night—the whole house being invariably secured beforehand, at the advanced prices exacted therefor. It is positive that the Comedie Française has offered the Italienne seductive conditions to perform there in French. It is equally positive, I rejoice to say, that she has declined. She is loath to enter upon a career of rivalry with RACHEL, and she knows that, however purely she may pronounce the French language, it would be a harassing effort to keep guard over her tongue during five acts of verse. She has glory enough, as she is. In one character, without previous reputation, upon a stage exclusively devoted to music, without scenery, during a season of hardship and trial, and in a foreign language, she has raised *herself to a pinnacle never yet reached.* She has unsettled RACHEL, whose position is in consequence a most uncomfortable one. But her greatest triumph has been the seduction of Mr. LOUIS VEUILLOT, the Jesuit editor. He was so *disposed into attending the performance*, and two days after, devoted a leading article of three columns to her utter and entire demolition. He damned her, excommunicated her, upbraided her; he mourned over the taste of society, deplored the decline of morals, and—figuratively speaking—buried the actress at the fork of two cross-roads, with a stake rammed through her heart. The feuilletonists beg RISTORI not to be alarmed at this frantic display of impotence, and apologize for VEUILLOT on the ground that, being a very religious man, he is naturally very uncharitable and exceedingly fierce. The *Univers'* article is considered a confession and acknowledgment of the tragedienne's power, such as RACHEL would have given all her jewels for.

A report has been in circulation that M. ROSSI, *Mirra's* father, vexed at being able to appear in some other than the character of *Mirra's father*, had absconded, and that the police were actively pursuing him. At the very moment when the correspondent of the London *News* was committing this rumor to paper, M. ROSSI and your humble servant were seated before the Café Cardinal, at little green tables, enjoying the panorama of the Boulevards, and in complete ignorance of the existence of the aforesaid rumor.

Let me give you a few examples of the literature cocked this season by the inroads of foreigners and by the *necessity of addressing them in their own* language. LEROYER, one of the first Paris publishers, has issued a description of the Hotel des Invalides in English, evidently translated from the French by a Frenchman. This work bears upon it the blue stamp of the Ministry of the Interior, authorizing it to be peddled. I know you will thank me for the following elegant extracts:

"The Hotel des Invalides has one character which is entirely own to it, and out of all the others known buildings. These are not the appearances of a palace, of a barrack, of a hospital; it is nothing of that, and however it is all that under the name of Hotel des Invalides, original, singular, perfect establishment, that not a modern people has yet equaled, however willing imitate."

The following passage is a masterpiece of idiomatic French:

"The sides of the building are crowned with some tops ornamented with warlike and symbolic trophies, of a composition beautiful enough, but disfigured by some openings unclosed, of a common and pitiful taste. The two orders are ionic whose volutes are formed of some covas (horns) of rams and the other composite; which is of one unlucky effect. All that is terminated by one ornamented front is the taste of the age; in the middle of that front is the dial of a clock to equation which dates of 1781."

Speaking of NAPOLEON's last words, the translator says:

"Touching wish of a deading man, will of an emperor expiring in the exile, realized by a king who ought to go, he too, to carry his ash on the foreign land!"

Speaking of the graves of DUROC and BERTRAND which precede NAPOLEON's tomb, the translator exclaims:

"Splendid thought, noble historical triology; the Courage and the Friendship watching to the door of the Glory! That accommodation has something of homeric, it might be a song of the *Iliade*, so much the thought which presides to that arrangement is filled with poesy, with grand, with simplicity and with proper!"

The emotions with which you descend to the crypt, are thus described:

"You overcome the door, which conduct to the interior of the crypt, with pride and melancholy, but the imagination is prepared by the half-day spilled on purpose!"

Half-day spilled is for "uncertain light thrown upon the scene." Throughout the work, the author speaks of Mr. VISCONTI's "genii" for his genius; and in describing the spire of the church, says:

"At least, from the summit of the steeple, rushes in the sky one fluted obelisk!"

My review of this production of allied literature would be incomplete without the following quotation to conclude with:

"It is in this darkish asilum, shutted by a gridiron, that the visitor shall see to the light of a funeral lamp, the Emperor's statue where the white marble detaches itself happily on the dark blue of the badge of the bottom!"

This work, as I said before, is authorized by Mr. BILLAULT to be peddled!

Though we are close upon the 1st of July, the vegetables of the season maintain the high prices of the month of May. The poor can afford nothing beyond bread; neither meat, nor potatoes, nor peas, nor wine, and hardly salad. At a country grocer's the other day, I witnessed the following suggestive scene. A girl poorly dressed and evidently under fed, entered with one of the tickets given to the necessitous by the commune, and of the value of ten sous. These tickets are redeemable in food at any place where food is sold. The girl handed it to the man, and said she would take its worth in Swiss cheese.

"Cheese!" said the grocer, "the commune does not furnish cheese; at any rate, I won't run the risk of having the ticket left on my hands."

"Why," said the girl, "we have spent all our money in bread, and we wanted cheese to eat with it."

"I can't give you cheese for that ticket, anyway. You ought to take potatoes or something of that sort."

"Potatoes! Why, we haven't got any pot to boil potatoes in, nor any fire to cook 'em with!"

"Perhaps Madame LEFRAVEN, opposite, will take that ticket for cheese, but I can't, no way. Cheese is a luxury; it ain't a necessity. The Mayor don't care about paying for cheese, especially Swiss cheese. No, my good girl," seeing she persisted, "I can't do it, now, that's flat; butter, as much as you like, but cheese, no, I won't."

Such scenes as this would not be worth noticing in Winter; but in midsummer, they are significant enough to deserve a passing mention.

In one of the southern wine districts, the vines, throughout a wide extent of country, are ruined by a combination of causes, and the population is suddenly deprived of its daily resources. The evil is one which requires an immediate remedy, and the Government, informed of the calamity, is maturing a plan, by which the inhabitants may be at once sent, as colonists, to Algeria. The yield generally, of wine, in France, this year, will be considerably below that of an "ordinary" season; this, after the two very inferior crops of '53 and '54, amounts to a real disaster. In view of the probability of fraudulent mixtures, the prefect of police is preparing a stringent system of surveillance.

DICK TINTO.

Mr. Dickens' Speech at the Administrative Reform Meeting in Drury-lane Theatre.

Mr. D. DICKENS (who was most warmly received) then addressed the meeting, and said: I cannot, I am sure, better express my sense of the kind reception accorded to me by this great assembly than by promising to compress what I shall address to you within the closest possible limits. It is more than 1,800 years ago since there was a set of men who thought *they should be heard of for* their "much speaking." As they have propagated exceedingly since that time, and as I observe that they flourish just now to a surprising extent about Westminster, [laughter] I will do my best to avoid adding to the numbers of that prolific race. [Hear, hear, and laughter.] The noble Lord at the head of the Government, when he wondered in Parliament, about a week ago, that my friend Mr. LAYARD did not blush for having stated in this place what the whole country knows perfectly well to be true, and what no men in it can by possibility better know to be true than those disinterested supporters of that noble Lord who had the advantage of hearing him and cheering him night after night when he first became Premier—I mean that he did officially and habitually joke at a time when this country was plunged in deep disgrace and distress—I say that noble Lord, when he wondered so much that the man of this age who has, by his earnest and adventurous spirit, done the most to distinguish himself and it, did not blush for the tremendous audacity of having *so come between* the wind and his nobility, turned an airy *period with reference to the private* theatricals at Drury-lane Theatre. Now, I have some slight acquaintance with theatricals, private and public, and I will accept that figure of the noble lord. I will not say that, if I wanted to form a company of her Majesty's servants, I think I should know where to lay my hands on "the comic old gentleman," [roars of laughter;] nor that, if I wanted to get up a pantomime, I fancy I should know what establishment to go to for "the tricks and changes," [renewed laughter;] also, for a considerable host of "supernumeraries," to trip one another up in that contention with which many of us are familiar, both on these and other boards, in which the principal objects thrown about are loaves and fishes. ["Hear," and laughter.] But I will try to give the noble lord the reasons for these private theatricals, and the reason why, however ardently he may desire to ring the curtain down upon them, there is not the faintest present hope of their coming to a conclusion. It is this: The public theatricals which the noble lord is so condescending as to manage are so intolerably bad, the machinery is so cumbrous, the parts so ill-distributed, the company so full of "walking gentlemen," [laughter,] the managers have such large families, and are so bent upon putting those families into what is theatrically called "first business"—not because of their aptitude for it, but because they are their families, that we find ourselves obliged to organize an Opposition. [Cheers.] We have seen the "Comedy of Errors" played so dismally like a tragedy that we really cannot bear it. We are, therefore, making bold to get up the "School of Reform," and we hope *before the play is out to improve* that noble lord by our performance very considerably. ["Hear, hear," and laughter.] If he object that we have no right to improve him without his license, we venture to claim that right in virtue of his orchestra, consisting of a very powerful piper whom we always pay. [Laughter.] Sir, as this is the first political meeting I have ever attended—[hear]—and as my trade and calling is not associated with politics, perhaps it may be useful for me to show how I came *to be here*, because reasons similar to those which have influenced me may still be trembling in the balance in the minds of others. I want at all times in full sincerity to do my duty by my countrymen. If I feel an attachment towards them, there is nothing disinterested or meritorious in that, for I can never too affectionately remember the confidence and friendship that they have long reposed in me. [Cheers.] My sphere of action, which I shall never change, I shall never overstep further than this, or for a longer period than I do to-night. By literature I have lived, and through literature I have been content to serve my country; and I am perfectly well aware that I cannot serve two masters. In my sphere of action I have tried to understand the heavier social grievances and to help to set them right. [Cheers.] When the *Times* newspaper proved its then almost incredible case in reference to the ghastly absurdity of that vast labyrinth of misplaced men and misdirected things which had made England unable to find on the face of the earth an enemy one-twentieth part so potent to effect the misery and ruin of her noble defenders as she has been herself, I believe that the gloomy silence into which the country fell was by far the darkest aspect in which a great people had been exhibited for many years. [Cheers.] With shame and indignation lowering among all classes of society, and this new element of discord piled on the heaving basis of ignorance, poverty and crime—which is always below us—with little adequate expression of the general mind or apparent understanding of the general mind in Parliament, with the machinery of the Government and the Legislature going round and round, and the people falling from it and standing aloof, as if they left it to its last remaining function—of destroying itself,—when it had achieved that, the destruction of so much that was dear to them, I did and do believe that the only wholesome turn affairs so menacing could possibly take was the awaking of the people, the outspeaking of the people, the uniting of the people in all patriotism and loyalty to effect a great peaceful constitutional change in the administration of their own affairs. [Cheers.] At such a crisis this association arose; at such a crisis I joined it, considering its further case to be—if further case could possibly be needed—that "what is everybody's business is nobody's business," that men should be gregarious in good citizenship as well as in other things, and that it is a law in nature that there must be a centre of attraction for particles to fly to before any serviceable body with recognized functions can come into existence. This association has arisen, and we belong to it. What are the objections to it? I have heard in the main but three, which I will now briefly notice. It is said, that it is proposed by this association to exercise an influence through the constituencies on the House of Commons. I have not the least hesitation in saying that I have the smallest amount of faith in the House of Commons at present existing, [hear, hear,] and that I consider the exercise of such influence highly necessary to the welfare and honor of this country. [Cheers.] I was reading no later than yesterday the book of Mr. PEPYS, which is rather a favorite of mine, in which he, 200 years ago, writing of the House of Commons, says:

"My cousin ROGER PEPYS tells me that in matter of the greatest grief to him in the world that he should be put upon this trust of being a Parliament man, because he says nothing is done there but the man see out of any truth and sincerity, but mere envy and design."

Now, how comes it to pass that after 200 years, and many years after a Reform Bill, the House of Commons is so little changed, I will not stop to inquire. I will not ask how it happens that bills which cramp and worry the people and restrict their scant enjoyments are so easily passed, [cheers,] and how it happens that measures for their real interests are so very difficult to be got through Parliament. [Cheers.] I will not analyze the confined air of the lobby, or reduce to their primitive bases the elements of those statements which were made by hon. gentlemen who were once the candidates for your and my independent vote and interest. I will not ask what is that Secretarian figure, full of blandishments, standing on the threshold, with its finger on its lips. I will not ask how it comes that those personal altercations, involving all the removes and definitions of SHAKESPEARE's Touchstone—the retort courteous—the quip modest—the reply churlish—the reproof valiant—the counterscheck quarrelsome—the lie circumstantial and the lie direct—are of immeasurably greater interest in the House of Commons than the health, the taxation, and the education of a whole people. [Cheers.] I will not penetrate into the mysteries of that secret chamber in which the Bluebeard of the party keeps his strangled public questions, and with regard to which, in giving the key to his wife—the new comer—he strictly charges her on no account to open the door. [Laughter.] I will merely put it to the experience of everybody here whether the House of Commons is not occasionally a little hard of hearing, a little dim of sight, a little slow of understanding, and whether, in short, it is not in a sufficiently invalided state to require close watching, and an unremitting application of sharp stimulants; and whether it is not capable of considerable improvement. [Cheers.] I believe that in order to preserve it in a state of real usefulness and independence, the people must be very watchful and very jealous of it, and it must have its memory jogged and be kept awake when it happens to have taken too much of the Ministerial narcotic—it must be trotted about, and must be hustled and pinched in that friendly way, as is the usage in such cases. [Laughter.] I hold that no power can deprive us of the right to administer our functions as a body comprising electors from all parts of the country, associated together because their country is dearer to them than drowsy twaddle, unmeaning routine, or worn out conventionalities. [Cheers.] This brings me to objection number two. It is stated that this association sets class against class. Is this so? [Cries of "No."] No, it rather finds class set against class, and seeks to reconcile them. I wish to avoid placing in opposition those two words "the aristocracy" and "the people." I am one who can believe in the virtues and uses of both, and would not on any account deprive either of a single just right belonging to it. [Cheers.] I will use, instead of these words, the terms "the governors" and "the governed." These two bodies the association finds with a gulf between them, in which are lying newly-buried thousands on thousands of the bravest and most devoted men that even England ever bred. [Cheers.] It is to prevent the recurrence of innumerable smaller evils, of which that calamity was the crowning height and the necessary consummation, and to bring together those two fronts looking now so strangely at each other, that this association seeks to help to bridge over that abyss with a structure founded on common justice and supported by common sense. [Cheers.] "Setting class against class!" That is the very parrot prattle that we have so long heard. Try its justice by the following example: A respectable gentleman had a large establishment and a great number of servants who were good for nothing—who, when he asked them to give his children bread, gave them stones—who, when they were told to give fish, gave serpents—who, when they were ordered to send to the East, sent to the West—who, when they ought to have been serving dinner in the North, were consulting exploded cookery books in the South—who wasted, destroyed, tumbled over each other, and were bringing everything to ruin; when at last the respectable gentleman calls his house-steward and says, even then more in sorrow than in anger, "This is a terrible business, no fortune can stand it—no mortal equanimity can bear it! I must change my system, I must obtain servants who will do their duty"—the house-steward throws up his eyes in pious horror, and says, "Good God, master, you are setting class against class!"—and then rushes off into the servants' hall and delivers a long and melting oration on that wicked feeling. [Laughter.] I now come to third objection, which is common among young gentlemen who are not particularly fit for anything but spending money which they have not got. [Laughter.] Their objection is usually comprised in the observation, "How very extraordinary it is that these Administrative Reform fellows can't mind their own business." I think it will occur to all that a very sufficient mode of disposing of this objection is to say that it is our own business we mind when we come forward in this way, and it is to prevent it from being mismanaged by them. [Hear.] I observe from the Parliamentary debates—which have of late, by the by, frequently suggested to me that there is this difference between the bull of Spain and the bull of Nineveh, that, whereas, in the Spanish case, the bull rushes at the scarlet, in the Ninevite case, the scarlet rushes at the bull [laughter and cheers]—I have observed from the Parliamentary debates that, by a curious fatality, there has been a great deal of the reproof valiant and the counter check quarrelsome in reference to every case showing the necessity of Administrative Reform, by whomsoever produced, whensoever, and wheresoever. [Cheers.] I dare say I should have no difficulty in adding two or three cases to the list, which I know to be true, and which I have no doubt will be contradicted. [Laughter and cheers.] I should have no difficulty in adding two or three cases to the list, but I consider it a work of supererogation, for if the people at large be not already convinced that a sufficient general case has been made out for Administrative Reform, I think they never can be and never will be. [Cheers.] There is, however, an old indisputable, very well-known story, which has so pointed a moral at the end of it that I will substitute it for a new case—by doing which I may avoid. I hope, the sacred wrath of St. Stephen's. [Laughter.] Ages ago, a savage mode of keeping accounts on notched sticks was introduced into the Court of Exchequer, and the accounts were kept much as Robinson Crusoe kept his calendar on the desert island. [Laughter.] In the course of considerable revolutions of time the celebrated COCKER was born and died. [Laughter.] WALKINGHAME, of the Tutor's Assistant, well versed in figures, was also born, and died—a multitude of accountants, book-keepers, and actuaries were born, and died. Still official routine inclined to these notched sticks, as if they were pillars of the Constitution, and still the Exchequer accounts continued to be kept on certain splints of elm wood called "tallies." [Hear, and laughter.] In the reign of GEORGE III. an inquiry was made by some revolutionary spirit whether pens, ink and paper, and slates and pencils being in existence, this obstinate adherence to an obsolete custom ought to be continued, and whether a change ought not to be effected. All the red tape in the country grew redder at the bare mention of this bold and original conception, and it took till 1826 to get these sticks abolished. [Laughter.] In 1834 it was found that there was a considerable accumulation of them, and the question then arose, what was to be done with such worn-out, worm-eaten, rotten old bits of wood? I dare say there was a vast amount of minuting, memoranduming and dispatch-boxing on this mighty subject. The sticks were housed at Westminster, and it would naturally occur to any intelligent person that nothing could be easier than to allow them to be carried away for firewood by the miserable people who live in that neighborhood. However, they never had been useful, and official routine required that they never should be, and so the order went forth that they were to be privately and confidentially burnt. [Laughter and cheers.] It came to pass that they were burnt in a stove in the House of Lords. The stove, overgorged with these preposterous sticks, set fire to the paneling; the paneling set fire to the House of Lords; the House of Lords set fire to the House of Commons; the two houses were reduced to ashes; architects were called in to build others; we are now in the second million of the cost thereof; the national pig is not nearly over the stile yet, and the little old woman, Britannia, hasn't got home to-night. [Loud laughter and cheers.] Now, I think we may reasonably remark, in conclusion, that that all-obstinate adherence to rubbish which the time has long outlived is certain to have in the soul of it more or less that is pernicious and destructive, and that will some day set fire to something or other, which if given boldly to the winds would have been harmless, but which obstinately retained is ruinous. [Cheers.] I believe myself that when Administrative Reform goes up it will be idle to hope to put it down in this or that particular instance. The great broad, and true cause that our public progress is far behind our private progress, and that we are not more remarkable for our private wisdom and success in matters of business than we are for our public folly and failure, I take to be as clearly established as the sun, moon, and stars. To set this right, and to clear the way in the country for merit everywhere, accepting it equally whether it be Aristocratic or Democratic, only asking whether it be honest or true, is, I take it, the true object of this association. [Cheers.] This object it seeks to promote by uniting together large numbers of the people. I hope, of all conditions, to the end that they may better comprehend, bear in mind, understand themselves, and impress upon others the common public duty. Also, of which there is great need, that by keeping a vigilant eye on the skirmishers thrown out from time to time by the generals of party, they may see that their feints and manœuvres do not oppress the small defaulters and release the great, and that they do not gull the public with a field-day review of reform, instead of an earnest hard-fought battle. [Loud cheers.] I have had no consultation with any one upon the subject, but I particularly wish that the directors may devise some means of enabling intelligent working men to join this body on easier terms than subscribers who have larger resources. [Cheers.] I could wish to see great numbers of them belong to us, because I sincerely believe that it would be good for the common weal. Said the noble lord at the head of the Government, when Mr. LAYARD asked him for a day for his motion, "Let the hon. gentleman find a day for himself." ("Shame, shame.")

"Now, in the name of all the gods at once,
Upon what meat does this our CAESAR feed
That he has grown so great?"

[Loud cheers.] If our Cæsar will excuse me, I would take the liberty of reversing that cool and lofty sentiment, and I would say, "First Lord, your duty it is to see that no man is left to find a day for himself." [Cheers.] See you, who take the responsibility of Government, who aspire to it, live for it, intrigue for it, scramble for it, who hold to it tooth and nail when you can get it, see you that no man is left to find a day for himself. [Loud cheers.] In this old country, with its seething hard-worked millions, its heavy taxes, its swarms of ignorant, its crowds of poor, and its crowds of wicked, was the day when the dangerous man shall find a day for himself, because the head of the Government failed in his duty in not anticipating it by a brighter and a better one. [Great cheering.] Name you the daytime, Lord PALMERSTON, and history in return may then—not otherwise—find a day for you, a day equally associated with the contentment of the loyal, patient, willing hearted English people, and with the happiness of your Royal Mistress and her fair line of children." [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

The Sack of Kertch.

From the London Times, Wednesday, June 27.

The following correspondence has been forwarded to us for publication. It would seem to show that, whatever blame may attach to the General in command of the expedition, none can be attributed to the authorities at home for the excesses committed at Kertch and Yenikale:

ATHENÆUM CLUB, May 21.

DEAR SIR: Let me trespass a moment on your time, in order to venture a suggestion, or rather to express a hope, that an order may be sent by telegraph to Kertch *to place a guard over the Museum.*

The country around Kertch is covered with tumuli, in which have been found finely sculptured sarcophagi, numerous inscriptions, statues and golden ornaments, crowns and bracelets, as beautiful as those from the tombs of Etruria. These are placed in a temple—copied from that of Theseus at Athens—built on the hill side just above Kertch.

In time of peace there was always a Russian guard at this building to prevent depredations, and it is possible some evil-disposed inhabitant of Kertch might seize the occasion of its withdrawal, to despoil this collection, one of the most interesting in the world. Whatever may be the future fate of this Museum—whatever land it is destined hereafter to adorn—much of its value must depend upon it remaining as *complete* as possible.

I should not venture to draw your attention to this, were I not aware that the number in England is very small of those who have had opportunities of personally studying the collections of this remarkable Museum, and of bearing witness to their importance for History and Art.

Believe me, dear sir, very truly yours,
GEORGE SUMNER.

TO SIR CHARLES WOOD.

ADMIRALTY, June 1.

DEAR SIR: Lord PANMURE will telegraph to Lord RAGLAN to give orders for the protection of the Museum and other works of art at Kertch. We cannot be sure of reaching Sir E. LYONS, who is at the upper end of the Black Sea. I remain, dear sir, yours truly,

G. SUMNER, Esq. C. WOOD.

Interesting Foreign Extracts.

OLD AND YOUNG GENERALS.—Mr. LAYARD in his speech gives the ages of the English Generals in the Peninsular War and in the present campaign. He stated:

"The Duke of Wellington was a Major General at 33; the Marquis of Anglesey, 34; the Earl of Dalhousie, 35; the Earl of Stratford, 36; Lord Hill, 38; Lord Beresford, 40; Sir George Murray, 49; Lord Cumbermere, 51; Lord Londonderry, 52."

By way of contrast, I have here a list of the ages of the general officers in the Crimea, which, I believe, is correct, and which shows how much attention has been paid to the recommendations of the commission:

"Lord Raglan, 67; Sir J. Burgoyne, 73; General Brown, 65; Duke of Cambridge, 36; Sir D. L. Evans, 68; Sir R. England, 62; Sir G. Cathcart, 61; Lord Lucan, 55; Gen. Tylden, entered service in 1806, 65; Gen. Cator, entered service in 1802, 60; Gen. Strangways, entered service in 1806, 66; Commissary General Filder, 64; Admiral Dundas, entered service in 1799, 67; Lord Rokeby, 57."

The following is an extract of a letter from Sydney, New South Wales: "The news of the sanguinary affair at Inkerman has excited the most extraordinary sympathy throughout the colony. A public meeting was held at the theatre to raise subscriptions in aid of the Patriotic Fund. Very large sums were put down, commencing with the contribution of DANIEL COOPER for £1,000, and £500 a year during the continuance of the war. Several of the banks gave £500 each, and a great number of private individuals subscribed sums varying from £200 to £100. The city was subsequently divided into districts, and collectors appointed to each. —— Ward being assigned to myself and —— In our perambulations through this very limited area we collected in three days about £3,500. I believe that the aggregate of the subscriptions raised in Sydney will be little short of £30,000. This is, certainly a gratifying proof of the truly British sympathies by which the people of the colony are influenced, and, I think, affords an unequivocal argument that, whatever temporary causes of discontent may exist between it and the home authorities, its loyalty is unimpeachable."

There is a family in humble circumstances at Kettering, bearing the ancient royal name of PLANTAGENET, though now it is commonly corrupted into PLANT, we suppose for the sake of brevity. There is also living in the town the widow of a baronet, who earns a precarious livelihood at washing and charing. She is sometimes facetiously called "My Lady." Her late husband's grandfather, Sir JOHN NORWICH, lost a large estate through gambling, and was afterwards pensioned by the Duke of MONTAGUE, and his son, the last Sir JOHN, was so poor that he died in the parish workhouse, leaving nothing but the barren title to the late WILLIAM NORWICH, who followed the humble occupation of a sawyer. His son, the present Sir WILLIAM, emigrated some years since to America, where it is said he is doing well.

Major-General Sir JOHN CAMPBELL, Bart., was son of the late Lieut. General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Bart., by his marriage with Miss HELEN MACDONALD. He was born in 1806, entered the army in 1821, and, as aide-de-camp of his father, he served throughout the first Burmese war. He became lieutenant-colonel of the 38th Foot in 1840, and was one of the original staff of the army sent last year in aid of Turkey, being appointed to command a brigade. He was made a Major-General in December, 1854, for services at the storming of the heights of the Alma, the battle of Inkermann, and the siege of Sebastopol. He has left a widow, the only child of Colonel JOHN CROW, and is succeeded by his son, Sir ARCHIBALD AVA CAMPBELL.

The *Journal de Constantinople* of the 18th says: The Russian prisoners taken in the recent affairs, and who have been brought to this city, have given interesting information as to the present situation of Sebastopol. Some of the details have been kept secret owing to their importance; but it is generally known that the Russians have at this moment 15,000 wounded soldiers in the place, and that they cannot send them away, from being so closely watched. It is known also that cholera is exercising great ravages in the town, and it is true, as previously stated, that all women, children, and old men have been sent from the town, and are now encamped beyond the citadel.

The Cologne *Gazette* contains a letter from Pressburg, which says: "The late arrangements of the Emperor ALEXANDER II., relative to the succession to the Russian throne, appear to be of more importance than might have been at first supposed. It is said that they were caused by the desire of the CZAR to withdraw from affairs as soon as he possibly can. The Emperor, it is said, is of the opinion of the German party, that Russia can only lose, materially and morally, by a continuation of the war. It is added that the late events in the Crimea have produced a very marked effect on his Majesty, and have led him more than ever to wish to retire."

Constantinople letters of the 19th announce that the fortifications of Erzeroum are in great part terminated, and that 2,000 Turkish troops have gone to Batoum. France, it is said, presses the Divan to proceed with the project for cutting through the Isthmus of Suez; and England opposes it. Letters from Athens of the 22d state that the Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN, who arrived there on the 15th, left on the 21st for Candia. It was supposed that he would shortly proceed to Alexandria. At Damascus, on June 7, the organization of the English Legion was going on. Several Greeks and Catholics had been enrolled.

A letter from Kertch, in a Lyons journal, says: "An English officer having paid a visit to the cemetery of a Russian church, was greatly surprised to see a great number of newly made graves. As no one had been killed, and as no epidemic malady prevailed in the town, he conceived no suspicions, and had the graves opened. He found in them not fewer than fifty magnificent brass guns, quite new, and a great quantity of projectiles and gunpowder. The quantity of wheat preserved from destruction, is said to be sufficient to feed the allied armies for nearly a month."

JOHN HATFIELD, who died at the age of 102, a soldier in the reign of WILLIAM and MARY, was tried and condemned by a Court-martial for falling asleep on his duty upon the Terrace at Windsor. He absolutely denied the charge against him, and solemnly declared that he heard St. Paul's clock strike thirteen; the truth of which was much doubted by the Court, because of the great distance. But whilst he was under sentence of death an affidavit was made by several persons, that the clock actually did strike thirteen instead of twelve; whereupon he received his Majesty's pardon.

The widow of the late Admiral BERRY is now suffering from a most dire accumulation of misfortunes; the first of these was the death from cholera of her nephew, at Balaklava. This was followed by the decease, from the same cause, of her husband. The next intelligence she received was to the effect that her house in the country had been burnt to the ground. Scarcely had she been made acquainted with this fact, when the failure of Messrs. STRAHAN's bank deprived her of an amount of not less than thirty thousand pounds; and, to crown all her misery, she has now a son before Sebastopol, who, it is expected, cannot long survive.

The St. Petersburg *Naval Magazine* publishes a report from Dr. PEREGOFF, chief army surgeon at Sebastopol, in which it is said that never in the history of surgery were such frightful wounds known as those which came under the treatment of the Russian surgeons during the bombardment which commenced April 9, and caused by the sixty-five-pounder shot and 200-pound shell of the besiegers. On the 5th, besides small operations of surgery, 300 amputations were performed in only three of the operating rooms. In the chief depôt of wounded, ten surgeons were continuously occupied, and a large assembly room was four times successively filled with wounded.

Even the orthodoxy of King BOMBA fails to satisfy Pope PIUS. A writer in the *Univers*—referring to *the nature of a mission from the Papal Government* to the Court of Naples, respecting the political supremacy of Ecclesiastics—says: "If the King of Naples respects the Church and loves the august person of its supreme ruler, his government will not affect to have more correct ideas than His Holiness upon the rights and duties of the spiritual authorities, nor will he permit himself to raise pretensions which are at once inconsistent and dangerous."

The St. Petersburg journals, of the 19th, contain accounts of the visit of the *Allied fleets to Mariopoul* and Gheiak. The attack on the former place is described as a "criminal affair," and Lieutenant-Colonel KAUFFMANN, in mentioning the probability of another attack on Taganrog, says: Having every reason to suppose that our barbarous enemies are not yet satisfied with their work of pillage and ruin, I am taking measures to prevent them from setting foot upon our sacred soil."

A copy "of the contract entered into by Baron LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD with her Majesty's Government on or about the 20th day of April last, for a loan of sixteen millions for the public service," has been presented as a return to Parliament. It discloses no facts not already known; but it is expected may serve as a basis for a parliamentary motion touching the present state of the representation of the city of London in the House of Commons.

A letter from Stockholm, of the 16th, states that, although the navigation has only been open for a short time, trade is exceedingly active in that city. More than 500,000 tuns of corn have been already exported, and a large quantity still remains in store. A number of vessels are loading in all the principal ports in Sweden. The prospects of the next harvest are said to be very satisfactory, and the belief is that it will be abundant.

The *Moniteur* says: "The Consul-General of France at London has just received from the Accountant-General of the Navy in England the sum of £1,547 7s. 2d. as the amount of the prize shares adjudged by the High Court of Admiralty, at London, to the officers and crew of the ship *Austerlitz* of the Imperial Navy. This sum will be sent to the treasurer of the invalids of the Navy, and will be distributed by him amongst the recipients, in conformity with the prize regulations.

Great surprise is expressed by some of the French journals, that no official notification has appeared in any of the Austrian papers relative to the reduction of that army. It has, however, been ascertained from the best sources of information, that

NEW-YORK CITY.

Funeral of [illegible]

The funeral of Mr. [illegible] were held at [illegible] Rev. Dr. Alexander's Church in Fifth-avenue, by his late pastor, Rev. Dr. [illegible] about two hundred friends and [illegible] of the church. The coffin was placed in front of the pulpit with the face exposed. The [illegible] and unchanged. Among those present, we noticed Messrs. George Griswold, [illegible], Silas Brown, George Douglass, [illegible] Halstead, Judge [illegible], M. B. [illegible] and Geo. Newbold.

The following gentlemen officiated as pall-bearers: [illegible], James Gallatin, Reuben Withers, Stephen Whitney, J. G. Otis, George Douglass, Wm. Walker, Thomas U. Smith, and A. Averill.

Rev. Dr. Alexander, after reciting appropriate [illegible] of Scripture, paid a just tribute to the virtues of the deceased. We give a portion of the Rev. Doctor's address:

He said: "We are met to follow to the grave the oldest member of this church, and long one of its ruling Elders." After alluding to the efforts of the deceased in the formation of the Cedar-street church, 1807, he continued, "Born at Paisley, in Scotland, in 1780, he came to America in 1803, and settled in New-York in 1805, having thus been half a century in business, and as we are informed, the oldest merchant in this City in his particular department. In 1810 he was chosen Deacon in Cedar-street church, and in 1817 was ordained a ruling Elder. It is one of the excellences of our Scriptural and Apostolical polity, that it affords to the churches numerous instances of good and venerable men standing long as pillars to whom, at length, hundreds may look up as the guides of their youth and as more permanently identified with the church than even its ministers, who labor in word and doctrine. Such was our deceased father, first on our roll of eldership, and known in our communion for a term beyond the memory of us all.

It is right and proper to dwell on the exemplary points of such a character at such a time, but not in overdrawn colors,—for he whom we mourn was by no means a man of assumption or show. His prominent qualities were, Good natural sense, prudence, sound judgment, energy of will, persevering diligence, eminent purity, perfect adherence to truth, unblemished and unsuspected integrity, moral courage, faithfulness in his attachments and scrupulous punctuality, glowing affection for his family and friends, and (as late events have shown) great fortitude in the endurance of pain. The fibre of his nature was strong rather than delicate. [illegible] misapprehended him as blunt and harsh, while such as knew him more intimately were aware how melting and how efficient were his [illegible] affections.

In very early life he became a communicant in the Church of Scotland. He was strongly attached to the usages of his Church, and a staunch friend to those pastors with whom he served.

In our church courts he was known for his sturdy adherence to the more rigid opinions of those who are designated the Old School of Presbyterians, while we know of no instance in which he has disallowed the claims of other evangelical ministers and churches. During a long course of years he has acted as Treasurer of the Presbytery of New-York, and Director of the Princetown Theological Seminary. I need not say, how sure we were to find him in his place on the Lord's Day, as well as on other occasions; his punctuality was conscientious and observable.

The deceased was not a man of smooth words or [illegible] flatteries, nor even prone to seek good ends by craft or indirectness. Making no pretensions to literary culture, he dwelt more in forcible reasons than fair speeches, and this as well in business as in religion. His was just the character we should lament to see going out of date. Of any man it is sufficient eulogy to say that he so used his powers as to be virtuously successful in his chosen calling. Such honor belongs to Hugh Auchincloss. The judgment of the commercial circles in this City, as uttered in the great centres of business in our emporium, is decisive on this point.

In due analogy was his religious life. It was more in deed than in profession. His alms were modest but liberal, and if not faultless, he was sincere, and to the world's eye, righteous. Before God he was deeply humble. Others might [illegible] more eloquent prayers, but his were very lowly."

The Doctor then referred to his patience during the [illegible] and suffering scenes of his exit from mortality and his calm decease. "These particulars we need not protrude on the public eye, nor transfer to our columns—

"The chamber where the good man meets his fate
Is privileged"—

it is enough to know that he died in the solid peace, trust and hope of the Christian. "He had long before given his dying testimony—finally, with eyes full of affection, fixed on his bosom friend of fifty years, he fell asleep."

After a few admonitory words to the Church, Dr. De Witt uttered a most impressive prayer, and the body was removed for final sepulture to the Marble Cemetery, there to rest in hope, till "this mortal shall put on immortality."

Mr. Jenkinson among the Milliners.

We looked in at a door in Division-street early in the day, just at the right minute. There were several young Jewesses in that store. They were brunettes in hue; Rachels in loveliness; robust as Rebeccas; jolly as country maidens; attractive a (Hebrew) Psyches. They flitted about like butterflies among artificial flowers.

Exposed to these fascinations, who can blame our country friend Mr. Jenkinson, if he succumbed? We saw that good-looking gentleman, upon whose [illegible] head [illegible] a score of Summers shone, in circumstances of profound peril. A pair of hands, formed expressly to captivate, (Madame Rachel's,) were extended perilously near that modest gentleman's neck. A bonnet—a lady's bonnet—trimmed, bedecked, and brilliant in gauze and straw, and in blossoms that almost smelled of the field, was on his head—on Jenkinson's. The hands of a Rachel held it beneath his chin. Two points of ribbon, scolloped and enticing, met under that clasp. Jenkinson was captured! He had undertaken a woman's commission, and this perilous adventure was its natural consequence.

Sally Ann had commissioned John Jenkinson, her good cousin, to buy a bonnet. It was, as the young man confidently assured us, a terrible thing to do. He knew no one color from another, for Fowler had failed to mark his "bump" higher than "No. 2." He knew, he was always apprehensive, that his purse-strings would not bear up against [illegible] of the limits that Sally Ann had fixed upon for him. The disconsolate youth was in a sad state of puzzlement. One hat was large, another was small; one was high priced and another was low—almost too low.

"But it is such a love of a hat, so cheap, too!"

"True; very pretty; but what is it? *Dunstable? Leghorn?*"

"La! bless you, Sir, *Leghorn! No!* They are *old-fashioned, Sir!* and we don't keep them. Let me put this one on, if you please!"

(Young man submits to have his head sink back, while the hat is raised on his bump of conscientiousness. He surveys himself in the mirror.)

"You would make a very handsome young lady!" (Said with a languishing air.)

Mr. Jenkinson, the last we saw of him, had hastily ordered a sky blue trimming on a Tuscan shell, had deposited a gold piece upon the counter, and retreated so fast that we had barely time to say good-by as he jumped aboard the ferry boat, and "made tracks" for home, declaring solemnly that he never would again fall among the Jewesses in Division-street. Young men from the rural districts, modest, retiring young men, better pay Sally Ann's passage to New-York and back, than venture alone into such quarters as that thoroughfare of temptation where Mr. Jenkinson escaped so narrowly and paid so dearly; so much more than he wanted to. The lesson is worth pondering.

Sham Bankrupt.

The gentleman, who, at the suggestion of Judge Daly, and by desire of the Counsel appointed in behalf of the Corporation, and also with the concurrence of the late lamented Alderman Briggs, reported the famous Mackellar case when it was before the Court, have been compelled to ask the Common Council for the payment of their bill; [illegible] work for nothing, [illegible] other folks for the wages! [illegible] Sam.

The Mayor's Police Surgeons.

In the late communication by the Mayor of his creation of a Surgical Department in the Police, nothing is said of the pay of the seven surgeons. If, as is presumed to be the intention, the physicians are to be appointed policemen and then detailed to do surgical duty, according to the Police Regulations *they can do no other work*. The mechanic who received a police appointment cannot spend an hour on his bench or in his shop for pay without danger of being "broke;" of course the Mayor's surgeons must be amenable to the same law. Now we suspect the Mayor—for the Commissioners seem to be ignored entirely in this precious reform—will have some difficulty in finding the seven "first-class physicians" who will consent to lay aside all other opportunities of business, emolument and fame, for the honor of being appointed Policemen at $700 a year!

And, by the way,—unless it is intended to lay out rather more money than it is generally supposed our Mayor single-handed is authorized to do,—we suspect the Station-houses will be found to afford very poor accommodations for surgical hospitals,—in the new scheme proposes. In some of them there are not common conveniences for the members of the Department—and the beds of the prisoners are said never to get cold—they are so constantly occupied. However "where there's a will, there's a way," and if the Mayor has really set his heart on turning each of the Station-houses into a one-horse hospital with a hard-working Tammany man as its surgical supervisor, we have no doubt it will be done—and the Comptroller will be called on to pay the money.

Diamond Reef.

New-York, Thursday, July 12, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have just now had my attention called to a communication published in your paper of the 11th, under the above caption, and I feel it to be my duty, to yourself and the public, to correct several mistakes which occur in it, both as to the figures and names.

It is not true that Messrs. Maillefert & Raasloff sent in a bid of $68,000 as stated. Mr. Raasloff sent in one of $68,400, which was little enough for the work to be performed in accordance with the specifications given at the time the bid was sent in.

On my return from the South, finding that Messrs. Husted and Kroehl had withdrawn their first bid, which was not acceptable in point of *facts*, and had, contrary to custom, put in another one, lower than the first—and based on different surveys than those given with the specifications—I offered to the Common Council to remove Diamond Reef to the depth of 22 feet below the mean low water line established by the Coast Survey Department, for a less sum of money than any other. I contend that my bid was as legitimate as theirs, and should have been accepted, as the City would have saved $3,600 by so doing.

The bids sent in were as follows:

W. Raasloff	$68,400	Husted & Kroehl	35,000
J. M. Carey	54,000	B. Maillefert	32,000
C. Smith	40,000		

Yours, &c., M.

Laying of a Corner Stone.

On Thursday afternoon the interesting ceremony took place of laying the corner stone of a new edifice devoted to public worship among the Methodist Episcopal body in Thirty-fourth street, and to be called the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. It is intended to be ornamented with lofty tower and spire, from a design by the architect, Mr. James Renwick, the height of which will be 200 feet, the ground plan occupying 65 feet by 98. The material of the building will be entirely stone, with the exception of the spire, which is to be wood covered with slate. The estimated cost of the church edifice will be $40,000; total cost of lots, Church and parsonage about $60,000. The people here form an off-shoot from the Church in Thirtieth-street.

About 300 persons were present. The exercises commenced with singing an appropriate hymn. After which Rev. Mr. Wakeley read the 84th Psalm in a most impressive manner. Prayer was offered by Mr. Ferris. Next Rev. Mr. Collins, of Brooklyn, recited a portion of the first epistle general of Peter. Then a short history of the present foundation was given to the people by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Mattison.

This church will form no exception; its deeds will be held by lay Trustees, and thus the erection will be exempt from the impression that the property is vested, as indeed none is, in the Methodist Episcopal Bishops. It will be a pewed church, and not free, as are many.

Professor Haven, of Michigan University, briefly addressed the assembly, attempting to illustrate the fact that all civilization and national greatness were dependent upon the existence of Christian temples for the worship of God in our midst. The speaker spoke of three chords in music, three primary colors, a trinity in love as in Deity—self-love, love of our neighbor and the love of God. This love had erected Christian churches. Jesus Christ was the first and only true philanthropist. Christianity and philanthropy are identical and convertible terms. Their object was not merely the erection of fretted arches and the formation of carpeted aisles, but surely it would be the bringing sinners to Christ, to rescue the guilty and degraded, and to be the means of the extension of the kingdom of the Redeemer.

The Rev. Dr. Osborne, pastor of the Mulberry-street Church, next addressed the company. "The growth of the soul as the accretion of truth" formed the subject of his argument which, elaborately and metaphysically worded, and interrupted by the noise of passing carts, was lost, we fear, on the audience.

After singing another hymn, a collection, and the address and ceremony of the laying of the stone by Bishop James, the Doxology and Benediction closed the proceedings. A box was deposited in the corner stone containing a copy of the Scriptures; also the New-York Daily Times and the other local papers of the day, various other religious serials, illustrative of the polity and local history of Methodism, as well as a copy of the Prohibitory Law, which we presume will not require to be exhumed even should the law be declared unconstitutional.

Heat and Dirt.

The thermometer yesterday noon was at 80° in a shady place. The weather was "muggy" and close. In almost every street of the City there is a strong smell of gutters. The hopes which some entertained that we were to enjoy a clean City this Summer are fast fading. On the contrary, New-York is a most notably filthy City. Though the dirt is not accumulated, as it was two Summers since, the frequent rains bring out more freely than was then the case the fœtid smells that testify to the neglect of duty on the part of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, and of him to whom belong all the policemen and health wardens.

Through any part of the Eleventh, or the eastern part of the Seventeenth Ward, it seems like a sin to carry a child. One fancies that with the disgusting odors that prevail, the seeds of disease and death must be inhaled. Yet these are the most populous Wards of the Metropolis, and from them mostly the mortality tables seem will be swelled. But there is no such thing as responsibility on the part of those whose duty it is to abate these mortal nuisances. We must make up our minds to it, and as early as possible flee to the clean country and the bracing sea-side air.

Monument to Gen. Worth.

An Aldermanic Committee reported last night to erect the monument to Gen. Worth on the corner of Broadway and Fifth-avenue, and to adopt Mr. Batterson's plans.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

A Considerable Decrease—Liquor in the City.

Yesterday there were nine complaints for intoxication at Jefferson Market Police Court, the day previous there were seven. But even though the average daily arrests for intoxication should reach twenty and hold there, it would be at least a decrease of fifty per cent., as compared with the returns a few weeks previous to the enactment of the Prohibitory Liquor Law. The magistrates, particularly at the Tombs, have had little to do since this great decrease in intemperance became visible. A few weeks ago two magistrates, setting on the same bench, could never get ahead of their business; now one magistrate can dispose of all the work that is to be done easily, and find time to leave the bench once in a while and enjoy a comfortable whiff and a brandy cocktail at the "Ivy Green." This is one of the comforts of the new law—to the bench.

Many complaints are never taken by the Clerks, because the convicted man who is turned by the Court into a complainant, is too good-natured to inform upon his friends, when he knows very well that there is nothing to be gained by imparting his information. Other complaints that are taken might as well be left, since they amount to nothing. About thirty persons were convicted of intoxication yesterday. The following are affidavits of Wednesday's sobered inebriates. The affidavits are generally taken twenty-four hours after the arrest, allowing plenty of time to get the last lot of rum out of the head:

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT.
Before Justice Pearcey.

Edward Conley, Thirty-fifth-street, was picked up in said street in a state of intoxication. Got the liquor at his sister's, but don't know where she got it.

Frederick Sullivan, Seventeenth-street, near First-avenue, purchased liquor on the corner of Twentieth-street and Third-avenue, of a man named O'Donnell. He was found by the officer unable to take care of himself.

Alexander McClintock, No. 268 First-avenue, purchased liquor of a man named Higgins, corner Fourteenth-street and First avenue, and also on the corner of Sixteenth-street and First-avenue, of a man by the name of Hamilton. He was found acting in a very disorderly manner.

David A. Carney, No. 92 West Twenty-sixth-street, purchased liquor at Wildey's, in Broome-street, near Wooster, three or four glasses of brandy, and also purchased two glasses of ale at Robinson's, in East Thirteenth-street. He was found at 4 o'clock in the morning unable to take care of himself.

James Mara, of Thompson-street, drank liquor at the shop where he was to work, but didn't know where it was obtained. The officer says that he found him violating the act for the prevention of pauperism and crime.

Grace Finley, No. 271 Thirty-sixth-street, bought two quarts of beer at Mr. Langdon's, about No. 273 West Thirty-sixth-street, and drank part of it at her own house.

Isabella Finley, No. 271 Thirty-sixth-street, purchased some liquor at the distillery in Thirty-seventh-street; don't know the man's name that owns it.

Hugh Finley, No. 271 Thirty-sixth-street, drank liquor at the house of his aunt, but didn't know where it came from.

Wm. Astor, No. 70 Seventh-street, purchased liquor at the St. Nicholas hotel, but did not know what quality or how much, as he was too much intoxicated at the time to tell. Could not tell where else he obtained liquor, or whether he did purchase any anywhere else. He was picked up in Mercer-street, using insulting language, &c.

Timothy Whitmore, No. 14 West Washington-place, drank liquor some four or five times in a restaurant kept by a colored man named John Donald, on the corner of Fourth and Wooster streets. He was taken from his house in a gross state of intoxication, at the request of his father.

John Duke, of Broome-street, could not tell where he purchased his liquor; obtained some of it at the corner of Wooster and Grand streets; don't know the man's name.

ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT.
Before Justice Wood.

Only five cases came before this Magistrate. The complaints are not worth transcribing.

THE TOMBS.
Before Justice Connolly.

Martin Connolly, No. 381 Pearl-street, was treated by a friend to the first glass of liquor he drank that morning, who was going to his work; the next glass was also received from a friend at the end of Pier No. 4, N. R. That was all the liquor he had.

Henry Palmer, Greenwich-street, didn't know where he got the beer he drank.

James McGovern, of Rondout, ditto.

James McAdams, No. 121 Mott-street, drank several glasses of brandy at Manhattanville, at the public house next the railroad; don't know who keeps the house; was waited on by both landlord and landlady.

Matthew Lynch, of Elizabethtown, N. J., was a stranger in the City, and did not know the places where he had got the liquor that made him intoxicated; had a companion, but does not know his name.

Ann Riely, of nowhere, did not know who sold her the liquor that made her intoxicated.

Eliza O'Brien, No. 75 Jay-street, Brooklyn; drank the glass of liquor that made her intoxicated at a wholesale store in Catharine-street, near the ferry; can't tell in whose house it was, nor could she point it out; paid three cents for it; got another glass in Pearl-street, for which she paid three cents; don't know the number.

Mary Butler, of Leonard-street, got the liquor that made her intoxicated of a big, fat man, but don't know his name.

Mary Hand, No. 75 Greenwich-street, drank two glasses of beer yesterday; Amos Doran came into her house and sent for a quart of beer; she went for it herself; don't know where she obtained it; she lives in Trinity-place; drank no other liquor save the beer.

No warrants for the arrest of liquor dealers, or search warrants for the seizure of liquor property, have been issued during the past two days. This is strange. Magistrates, if they chose, could arrest the liquor dealer, have him examined, and the case disposed of at the Special Sessions, before the ten days imprisonment of the drunkard had expired. Probably the Magistrates are waiting to see how the liquor case in the Court of Special Sessions may be settled this morning.

THE LAW IN BROOKLYN.

The liquor seized in the Eastern District Wednesday was yesterday replevined, and the liquor in three other shops was seized upon in that District.

A cellar at No. 25 Court-street, in the Western District, and another place in the Eastern District, have been rented for the purpose of storing property seized. There is no excitement about the matter in this city.

Rev. Mr. Wood on the Liquor Traffic.

Rev. Mr. Wood, of the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-street, in his sermon last Sabbath morning, used the following language:

"What is now giving such energy to the traffic in intoxicating drinks—a traffic which does more than all other causes combined to ruin our youth, to spread pauperism over our land, to fill our streets with violence and bloodshed, our prisons and almshouses with victims, and our very air with blasphemy? What upholds all this in open defiance of law? Remember that the sale of liquors in this City amounts to *twenty-five millions of dollars every year*, and you have the answer. The results, as everybody knows, are crime and woe, pauperism and death; but the pecuniary interests at stake are so great, the gains so enormous, as to blind the eyes, and warp the judgment and ensnare the hearts of many, even among the virtuous and the good. Within these few weeks, we have seen this *traffic to a great degree subsidizing the secular press, swaying the minds of thousands of timid and* well-meaning men, and bribing, by its princely fees, our ablest lawyers to pronounce in advance upon the "unconstitutionality" of any attempt to arrest its desolating scourge; and all, *all* because rioting and drunkenness, ruffianism and murder are things altogether *too trifling* to stand in the way of a business so vast and so lucrative."

The Worms on the Trees.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is no longer the "inch-worm," but the *measure worm*, who spans at a leap one and a half to two inches, having outgrown his "inch" dimensions this fruitful season. Mr. Times, not wishing to take the business of answering your question from the hands of the Farmers' Club, I would suggest instant death to every miller, regardless of its spotless white, and all millers, bugs, beetles and butterflies, which leave their vermin behind them. Do we not kill cockroaches, mosquitoes, flies, spiders, and all such like? Do not let the beautiful wings of the miller and butterfly deter you in doing your duty. As a further remedy, burn tar or torches (under the trees they like best,) in the night time, and thousands will "dip in" and burn up. Or an alkali in solution, or lime dust thrown up among the small limbs, when damp, where the eggs will be found deposited on the under side. On small trees a ladder would enable one to pick off the eggs, which are easily detected lying in groups, as shown on the maple twig accompanying this. Lime dust would be decidedly distasteful to the caterpillar [illegible]. It will not injure the leaf.

We wait for the Farmers' Club—but waiting is not the thing. Let us all take hold and kill the millions and [illegible] worms around our dwellings.

Rev. Dr. Krebs.

The pastor of the Rutgers-street Church, of this City, Rev. Dr. Krebs, has received a unanimous call to the Seventh Church, Cincinnati, of which Dr. Willis Lord was lately the pastor. At this present time we have no knowledge of the intentions of Dr. Krebs respecting this proposition; but we do know that if he accepts it, New-York will lose one of her most faithful, able and popular pastors. When a mere stripling fresh from the Seminary, he took the charge of that important church, preceded by a line of distinguished pastors, and he has had strength to sustain himself, and to rise with every successive year since his settlement. Probably no pastor in this City can report a greater amount of labor better done than Dr. Krebs. A Western exchange paper says: "Dr. Krebs' acceptance of this call will be hailed with universal pleasure throughout all the West."

[N. Y. Observer.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen—July 11.

Isaac O. Barker, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The Board being called to order, and the minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved, in considerable disorder, reports were called for.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Pavement reported that after numerous inquiries they were of opinion that the iron pavement was the most durable and best, and reported in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in paving Maiden-lane and Cortlandt-street with it. After considerable discussion, in which everybody had something to say of his own favorite pavement, the report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

Mr. Beauchamp petitions the Common Council to be paid damages for an injury to his garden by water flowing in and standing upon it and destroying his flowers, by the sale of which he supports himself. For the reason that he does not wish to incur the expense of litigation he comes to the Common Council, (an economical place, as all the world knows,) and prays to be paid his damages, and the Finance Committee report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in paying him $314 75, which, after some discussion, was adopted.

Committee on Public Health, to whom was referred a resolution of the Board of Councilmen in favor of filling sunken lots bounded by Avenues A and B and Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, presented the following concise report:

That your Committee have examined the same and they find that the work is already done.

They would, therefore, recommend a non-concurrence with the Board of Councilmen.

Which reason being satisfactory, the Board of Aldermen did non-concur.

The Committee on Finance reported, disagreeing with the Comptroller in his awards of contracts for advertising; non-concurring in the resolutions adopted by the Board of Councilmen, which report was laid on the table and directed to be printed.

The Committee on Ferries reported in favor of establishing a ferry across the East River, from Thirty-fourth-street to Hunter's Point, L. I., the terminus of the Flushing Railroad. On discussion, it appeared that the land on Hunter's Point was the property of ex-Mayor Kingsland and some others. On motion of Alderman Ely of the Seventeenth Ward, the report was referred back to the Committee, with instructions to report in favor of a lease by the ferries, of which the land at Hunter's Point and the Ferry Bridge there, should, at the end of the lease, belong absolutely to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

SITE FOR GEN. WORTH'S MONUMENT.

The Committee appointed to procure a site, &c., for the interment of the remains of the late Gen. Worth, report in favor of erecting a monument on the corner of Broadway and Fifth-avenue, and in favor of the plan and drawings of James G. Batterson. Directed to be printed.

A resolution from the Board of Councilmen of the names of persons whom they nominate for Commissioners of Deeds, was referred to the Committee on Officers and Salaries, after an animated discussion.

THE DIAMOND REEF RESOLUTIONS

were then brought before the Board, and they voted to concur with the Board of Councilmen in awarding the contract for their removal by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Brown, Williamson, Moser, Fox, Wm. Tucker, Voorhis, Steers, Briggs, the President, Ely, Lord, Herrick, O. H. Tucker, Drake.

Negative—Aldermen Baird, Hoffmire, Howard, Trowbridge, Kelly, Christie, Varian.

The Board then adjourned to this evening at 5 o'clock.

Board of Councilmen.

The President, Daniel D. Conover, Esq., in the Chair.

On the call of the roll, a quorum was declared to be present, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

For a sewer in Walker-street, from Eldridge to Division streets; to have sidewalks repaired in Allen-street; for a new ferry from Jersey City to Pavonia-avenue and foot of Gansevoort-street; of Daniel Gallagher, for an extension of time to build sewer in East Broadway; to reestablish the grade of Sixty-fifth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A; to be paid for surgical attendance in the Sixteenth Ward; from residents of the Seventeenth Ward, in favor of the present system of cleaning streets in preference of by contract; to pay for medical services in the Twentieth Ward; for permission to grade Eleventh-avenue from One Hundred and Thirty-sixth to One Hundred and Thirty-ninth streets; in relation to dumping-ground foot of Gansevoort-street.

For a basin and culvert on the northwest corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue. In favor of the widening College-place. *From Carey & Co., short-hand writers, to be paid for taking a special report of the proceedings before Judge Daly, in relation to the complaint of Alderman Briggs vs. McKeller, Matsell, McCann and Webster, for contumacy. Amount claimed to be due to the petitioners*—$104.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

That the sidewalks on Delancey-street be repaired from Goerck to Lewis-street. That the sidewalks in Hamersley-street, between Varick and Hudson-street, be repaired. In favor of flagging sidewalks on the Second-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-third-streets. That the names of each street and avenue of this City be painted legibly on the lamps placed at the corner of each street or avenue without delay. That the sidewalks in front of Nos. 45, 47 and 49 Suffolk-street, be flagged and reflagged. That the sidewalks in front of lots in Clinton-street, Suffolk-street and Attorney-street, have curb and gutter-stones set.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

That it be referred to the Committee on Ordinances to report an ordinance for the prevention of the practice of setting fish stakes within the waters of this City. That when this Board adjourn it stands adjourned to Monday next, the 16th instant, at 5 P. M.

RESOLUTION REFERRED.

That the sidewalks in front of Nos. 159, 161 and 163 Rivington-street, be flagged and reflagged, and curb and gutter stones set.

The Board then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Pinckney in the Chair, and took up the regular calendar, and having acted on a *number of papers which were ordered to a third reading, rose and reported progress. The Board* then resumed and adjourned to Monday next.

Police News.

SHORT WEIGHT.

Andrew Martin, a green grocer on the corner of Catharine and Hamilton streets, was arrested yesterday, and held to answer at the Court of Sessions in $300, for selling short weight. His white sugar was 10 lbs. short in the 60 lbs., his brown 2 in the 35, his crushed a few ounces in 35, and the hams were 2 lbs. short in the 30 lbs. In the above articles he was 18 pounds 14 ounces short. The above was taken from the report made to the Chief of Police.

Mr. Martin has called on us; he says the report was a mistake—he was indeed so returned by the Captain—but it was all a mistake, and he explained *how* it was.

DISHONEST DOMESTIC.

Elizabeth Houghton, a domestic in the employment of Josephine Nash, No. 176 Mercer-street, was arrested yesterday by Sergeant Martin of the Second District Police Court, charged with stealing from her mistress, clothing valued at about $150. A portion of the stolen property was recovered. The accused was brought before Justice Pearcey and committed for examination.

SHOP-LIFTERS CAUGHT.

As Officer Matthews, of the Chief's Office, was proceeding home at an early hour yesterday morning, through William-street, his attention was called by the cry, "Stop thief." On turning round he observed two young men making "tracks" as rapidly for Frankfort-street as possible. He started in pursuit of them and after a short chase took both of them into custody. They were conveyed to the Tombs, where they gave their names as John Williams and John Donnelly, both old offenders, and locked up for examination. They had entered the clothing store in Chatham-street and asked to look at the goods; one of them asked for a drink, which the girl proceeded to give; in the meantime they lifted up some clothing, with which they attempted to escape. They were perceived in time and their object frustrated.

ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF FORGERY.

A man named Francis Wheelock was brought before Justice Osborne yesterday, charged with forging a check on the St. Nicholas Bank for $292. The check was dated July 9, and bore the signature of A. C. Stanley. The accused was committed to prison in default of $500 bail.

A FLOATING NUISANCE.

Four boys, named Daniel McAuley, James Long, Wm. Carroll, and John Malone, belonging to the Sixth Ward, were arrested yesterday by the Police of the Fifth Ward, charged with fighting in the street. These boys, it appears, are in the habit of coming over to the Fifth Ward for the purpose of swimming; and they have come to be a perfect nuisance. On Wednesday evening this party came over as usual, when a regular street fist to fist and stone fight ensued between them and the Fifth Warders. A section of men was sent out to quell the disturbance. They arrested these youths, who were discharged by Justice Brennan, late in the evening, after a severe reprimand.

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum Sold Under Execution.

From the Evening Post, July 12.

The life estate of Colonel Monroe in the Fanwood property, recently purchased by the Trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and formerly occupied by the Colonel, was sold on Tuesday last by the Sheriff under the executions against Colonel Monroe, to Arphaxad Loomis Esq., of Little Falls, Herkimer County, for $4,000. The execution was issued under a judgment obtained by the Montgomery County Bank and others against Col. Monroe, who, it is claimed by the plaintiffs, held a life estate in Fanwood, under the will of his late wife, upon which estate the plaintiffs' judgment became a lien prior to the sale and conveyance of the property to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum about a year ago. Mr. Loomis attended the sale as counsel for the plaintiffs.

How this lien came to be overlooked by the legal advisers of the Asylum we are not informed. They probably deny that the clause of the will of Mrs. Monroe, which gave her husband one-third of the *rents, issues and profits of the real estate*, during his life, created such an estate as could be reached by his judgment creditors.

The property embraces thirty-seven acres of land, and improvements of the Asylum, which are very considerable. The Asylum have one year in which to redeem the property, which they can do by paying the amount of Mr. Loomis' bid and ten per cent. interest. There are other judgments against Col. Monroe, amounting in the aggregate to about $2,500 more, which are also liens upon this property, and will have to be paid before the title of the property will be clear, provided the legality of the purchase and sale yesterday is sustained.

"Jim" Bloomer Arrested for Highway Robbery.

This noted individual was last night arrested by the Policemen in the First District, charged with a high crime. It is said that on the night of the 27th of June last he knocked down and robbed in the streets of New-York, Mr. W. C. Armstrong, No. 296 Pearl-street, of a valuable gold watch and chain, a diamond breast pin, in all valued at $260. Officers Adams and McManus, attached to the Chief's Office, came to this city last night in search of Bloomer. He was taken down this morning.

Albany Journal, 11th.

Another Veto.

Mayor Wood refuses his official sanction to the proposition to build a pier 350 feet long, and 40 feet wide, at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River. He thinks that all such matters should be postponed until the Harbor Commission, appointed by the last Legislature, shall have completed their labors, and the Legislature defined permanently the water lines on the west side of the City.

Accidentally Drowned.

Wednesday afternoon, about 5½ o'clock, a man named T. S. Downing, residing at No. 206 Eighth-avenue, while bathing at the foot of Nineteenth-street, was suddenly taken with cramps, and before assistance could be rendered life was extinct. An inquest was held on the body.

Found Drowned.

Coroner Gamble held an inquest yesterday on the body of John Deakin, who was accidentally drowned at the foot of Jackson-street, East River, July 8. Deceased was a lad about ten years of age, and a native of Germany.

Caution to Hack Drivers.

Three hack drivers were fined in $3 each yesterday, for going on board the steamer *Illinois*, to solicit passengers.

Arrests by the United States Marshal.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT COIN.

The United States vs. Philip McGuire.—This defendant was arrested for passing a counterfeit half dollar. He was held to answer.

The United States vs. Jeremy Perry.—This defendant was arrested for opening a letter addressed to a young lady named Rose Gallagher, and taking a money order therefrom. It appeared that Rose was indebted to Perry for board, and that he thought himself privileged to take her remittance as security. He was admitted to bail.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
Before Mr. Stilwell, U. S. Commissioner.

DISCHARGED.

Francis A. Wheelock, who was arrested on Tuesday, on suspicion of having unlawfully possessed himself of a false Post-office stamp, was discharged after a brief examination.

☞ There was nothing of importance done at the Supreme or Superior Courts yesterday. The summing up in the Ninth-avenue Railroad injunction case was commenced. There has been no decision rendered however.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Public Schools.

We resume our notice, with notes of School No. 6, situated in Warren-street, between South and Hoyt, in the Tenth Ward.

Mr. Bulkley, Mr. Anthony and Mr. Brinsmaide, in company with our Reporter, repaired to the school at about 9 o'clock A. M., when they were met by Mr. Cocks, of the Committee having the school in charge. The examination commenced in the Girls' Grammar School, under the care of Miss H. G. Tuthill, Principal, J. E. Howe, E. H. Swain, H. Howe and M. Gardner, with a register of 310 pupils. Mr. Wells exercised the pupils in singing with considerable effect. The appearance of the school indicated good discipline and faithfulness on the part of the teachers, several of whom have taught in our Ward Schools, and were well known to us *as efficient and valuable teachers. The Principal, Miss Tuthill, took charge of the school on the* 2d of January last, being transferred from No. 4 in Classon-avenue. This school was organized in Baltic-street in 1845. The present edifice was opened on the 23d of May, 1853, and is built of brick, three stories, standing on arches, so as to throw the whole lot into a play-ground. The grounds are 100x100 feet; the building is 80 feet front and 60 feet deep, allowing five class-rooms on each floor by the use of sliding doors, all of which may be thrown into a single room. The great faults of the structure are that one half of the entire space is waste room,—the design being among the worst we remember to have seen. The situation is in a fine neighborhood, and the pupils appeared extremely well. Some specimens of penmanship that we examined were good. The various departments will seat about 900 pupils. The grounds would accommodate, with a proper building, at least 2,000 children.

In the Boy's Grammar School, Rev. David Syme, late Professor of mathematics, natural philosophy and chemistry in Columbia College, and more recently Principal of No. 7, of which we have spoken, is Principal, assisted by Misses Damon, Voorhees, Geib and Hibbard, we found a register of 280. Classes were briefly exercised in Algebra and in the structure and analysis of words, in which they acquitted themselves well. The teachers are thorough and intelligent, and the school a desirable one, yet [illegible] all the pupils who apply.

The Primary School, Miss [illegible], Principal; Misses M. McDiarmid, M. A. Avery, J. Van Duyne, E. Barnes, M. Cooper, F. Duychinck and Emma Gordon, Assistants, has a register of 800, and an average attendance of 600; this number being about all that the rooms will seat.

Addresses were made by most of the gentlemen present in the various departments, after which the company proceeded to visit the large School No. 13, on Degraw-street, in the Sixth Ward, South Brooklyn.

This is the largest school edifice in Brooklyn, and has a total register of over 2,000 pupils, with an average attendance of over 1,600. The building is unique in its design, and generally well adapted to a thorough class training.

In the Boys' Grammar School—Mr. A. B. Clarke, Principal, assisted by Misses V. Mainey, L. O. Hammersley, S. Nichols, E. G. O'Brien, H. A. Tellee, S. L. Steele, S. S. Barnum and S. C. Williams—the number on register is 460, with an average of 391. The examinations being entirely unexpected, a fair estimate of the comparative condition of the schools visited is obtained.

The School was exercised in singing, by the Principal, who is a good musician, and the folding doors, which divide the building into class rooms, were thrown back, bringing the whole school into view in an instant, without a pupil leaving his seat, or the least noise. The building is 50x100 feet, standing on a lot 100x150 feet, and occupies a very commanding situation. The view from the windows at the rear of the building overlooks Governor's Island and the grand panorama of the bay and harbor, with their surroundings.

There is a good philosophical apparatus and a library of 3,000 volumes belonging to the school. The minutes of this school, kept by the Principal in person, are a model for imitation, and present a succinct history of the school from the day it opened on the 1st of October, 1849. There are eight class-rooms, and No. 13 is the most perfect and desirable school in its size and arrangement we have yet visited—No. 8 holding its own in respect to scholarship and quality.

The Girls' Grammar School is under the care of Miss H. J. Gershon, Principal; Misses Barnum, Sellen, Halsted, Fountain, Shannon, Hewett, S. Sellen, and F. Hammersley, with a register of 450, and an average attendance of 375. This school has precisely similar accommodations as the Boys' Grammar School, and is in very high condition. The classification being better than in any school yet visited, which is one of the good results of its large numbers.

The teachers are first-rate, and the parents of the pupils are much in the habit of visiting the school on Wednesday of each week. The benefits of this supervision are very apparent. A piano should be placed in this school.

Mr. Clarke has the general supervision of all the departments, as is the case in all the Brooklyn schools. The result of the working of the plan, by which the pupils furnish their own books, prescribed by the Principal of this school, is simply to turn a portion of the school room into a bookstore, and the Principal into a bookseller; a feature which ought to be abandoned, as it will always act as a drawback upon those who most need the benefits of culture, by keeping them out of school altogether.

The Primary School is under care of Mrs. G. V. Dix, Principal, and Misses Nichols, Merritt, Lambkin, Watkinson, Berger, Higgins, Shannon and Fountain, Assistants.

The register is 800, attendance 602.

The Principal is evidently a fine teacher and superior disciplinarian. This school is in a satisfactory condition.

We noticed a defect in the desks and seats, which are about two or three inches too low. It could easily, and should be remedied, by placing the standards on blocks. The backs of the seats also are not fitted to support the backs of the pupils properly.

In the rear the visitors found a pretty flower garden. More attention and some alterations in the yards are much needed. No. 13 is under the official care of Messrs. Dunham, Sullivan and Ford.

The company next called at school No. 5, at the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Gold-street. This is an old school, having been organized in 1839. The building is a nuisance, and should be sold with the ground on which it stands. The noise, from its exposed position, is quite distracting. It stands almost even with the street, with very little yard-room, and the boys have to use the street for a play ground. The furnishings are very miserable, and the class rooms mere packing boxes. A front window by the main stairway reminded us of the terrible Greenwich-avenue disaster, a few years since. The property is well adapted for stores, and other sites, doubtless, could be secured readily for much less than the value of the present premises. No patching will make this a desirable school property.

With all of these drawbacks the Boys' Grammar School had an attendance of 194, under the care of Charles B. Goodsell, Principal, and Misses T. Collins, C. Osborne, and Irene Ayres, Assistants. The School presented a marked contrast to its accommodations, and is in a fine condition. The teachers are unusually effective.

The Girls' Grammar School has a register of 236, under the care of Miss M. A. Lawrence, Principal, and Misses M. Coffin, A. Dean, and Helen Prince, Assistants. The School was much better than we should expect under the circumstances by which it is at present surrounded. The girls in their exercises exhibited considerable proficiency, and one young lady, Miss Kate Van Deusen, exhibited very marked superiority.

The Primary School has a register of 480, and is under the charge of Miss E. Seabury, Principal, Miss J. E. Horton, A. Price, A. Devoe and M. Fleet. The school is very excellently taught, and well deserves a better house.

No. 5 is under the immediate official charge of Messrs. Seabury, Haynes and Booth, who are all opposed to continuing the school in its present location, as we are informed, which is in evidence of their good sense and feeling toward their charge.

The last school visited was the first Colored School No. 1, in Willoughby-street, near Raymond. The higher department is a mixed school of boys and girls, has a register of one hundred and twenty, and is under the care of William J. Wilson, Principal, and Miss J. E. Brown, Assistant. The exercises in reading and singing were good, and the order of the school unexceptionable. Some specimens of needle-work pleased us; it was very neat and tasteful.

The Primary is also a mixed school, with a register of one hundred and thirty-eight, under the charge of Mrs. A. B. Wilson, Principal, and Miss Julia M. Jackson. This is a good school.

Escape of J. N. T. Tucker.

This individual, under indictment in Kings County for murdering his own child in Brooklyn, last Summer, and who, after a trial and the Jury being unable to agree, was sent to the State Asylum at Utica, as of unsound mind, made his escape from that institution on Wednesday, July 11. Any officer who may arrest him is requested to notify the District Attorney of Kings County, R. C. Underhill, Esq.

The Confidence Game.

Two men were swindled out of a watch each in Brooklyn, on Wednesday, by a man in York-street, who advertised for clerks to go with him to New Brunswick. Two young men in answer to the advertisement, called upon him Wednesday evening, when they were engaged for one year, and agreed to start with him the next morning. As they were leaving he charged them not to disappoint him, but to be on hand early, and that he might depend upon them coming, requested them to leave their watches, which they did. Another man left $10 under the same circumstances. Yesterday it was found the fellow was an impostor, but not until too late to effect his arrest.

Conviction for Burglary.

A colored man named John Freeman was convicted of burglary, second degree, in the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday, for robbing the house of Mrs. Wells, in Flatbush, on the 11th of April. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

Death Under Suspicious Circumstances.

The body of a boy 17 years of age, named Jas. Haley, who died about six weeks since, was disinterred yesterday in Brooklyn, having been buried under circumstances leading to the suspicion that his death was caused by poison. The stomach was removed, and will be examined to-day.

New-York Daily Times.

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The Liquor Law.

While it is conceded that the Prohibitory Liquor law fails entirely in this City, it should be remembered that it has not been allowed any trial at all. From the very outset, the whole array of officials, upon whom, like other laws, it depends for its execution, set their ingenuity to work to defeat or nullify it. The legal advisers of the City Executive gave elaborate opinions, which were really only ingenious directions for evading the duties it imposes. The Mayor with eager alacrity acts upon the suggestions, and issues a code of instructions to the police, which seems to have been modeled on *Dogberry's* proclamation to the watch, and which directed them in very explicit and unmistakable terms not to execute any of the prohibitory clauses of the law, but to confine themselves exclusively to its exceptions. The Recorder followed with a charge to the same purport, and with one or two exceptions, the other judicial officers of the City have followed his example.

Of course no law, with every department of the Government, Executive and Judicial, openly against it, could in any case be made operative. It cannot be said, therefore, that this law has failed in this City after a fair trial,—for such a trial it has not had, nor is it likely to have. The law, it is true, ought to have been so framed as not to give these officers any shadow of ground for the position they have taken,—but with the determination they have shown in regard to it, it is not easy to say what kind of a law would have secured their active support. In Brooklyn, there will be a far better opportunity to judge of the real character and effect of the law. If it fails there, it will be in spite of an honest, earnest and sincere endeavor to carry it into full effect.

Recruiting for the Crimea.

The remarkable intelligence which we have received from Cincinnati of recruiting for the Crimea in that city, proves that there has been just cause for all the precautions which have been taken to prevent the shipment of recruits from our ports for the British provinces. We had hoped that the attention which had already been drawn by the press generally to the acts of those Englishmen who, holding high official position on the American Continent, have not hesitated apparently for one moment to openly violate public law, was sufficient to have induced a greater respect for what becomes not only our dignity to assert, but equally theirs to maintain. We treat the matter gravely—but certainly not more so than it deserves, for we have little doubt but many of our most helpless citizens are being induced, by gross misrepresentations and specious promises, to enlist themselves into the British army from day to day.

As early as last Fall misrepresentations had been made to the English Government, that if proper inducements were held out, there would be no difficulty in obtaining recruits from our mixed, and at that time only partially employed populations. But since Governments proverbially move slowly, it was not until February of the present year that any effectual means were used to secure these men, who were represented as being ready to embark for Windsor, west of the Bay of Fundy. And then immediate action was taken, not by Englishmen, either traveling or occupying any official position here, but by men, Americans themselves principally, who are well known in this City as having been at one time or other connected with most of the filibustering movements of the last ten or twelve years. In some way they became acquainted with the action already entered upon by the British authorities here, and consequently at once determined to avail themselves of the opening which opportunely presented itself for the exercise of their military talents. In the first instance, however, it was necessary to communicate with the British Government, and therefore one of their number, a certain Mr. Grant, an Englishman by birth, was directed to write to Mr. Crampton at Washington for all requisite information. Previously, however, to doing so, Mr. Grant called upon the Consul, Mr. Barclay, in this City, who did not fail to point out to him that any recruiting in this City or elsewhere in the States would justly be considered as opposed to public law; but at the same time he quietly intimated that Sir Edmund Head, the Governor of Canada, had a number of blank commissions in his hands, and full power to organize and pay for any recruits that might present themselves at any depot in Canada or at those of any other of Her Britannic Majesty's North American possessions. A letter offering an American Rifle Brigade was therefore written to Sir Edmund Head by Mr. Grant and Mack. In reply to this, Joseph Howe, a well known man in Nova Scotia, came down eventually to New-York, where he had several interviews with different prominent members of the Worth Legion; amongst whom we need only mention De Bongard, Farnsworth and Thos. Picton. The result of these interviews was, that they should severally proceed to engage as many men as they could, and ship them to Halifax or Windsor, where their enlistment would be finally completed.—Mr. Joseph Howe undertaking that commissions *in the English army should be given to them* according to the number of men each engaged. On these conditions, the gentlemen spent their time in the drinking shops of the lower Wards of New-York and Brooklyn, where they succeeded in inducing several men to join their proposed Rifle Brigade. Before they had completed, however, all their arrangements, Mr. Howe conceiving that everything was moving very slowly along, proceeded to Philadelphia, and having engaged other agents, converted several lager bier saloons into recruiting offices. For a time, these succeeded well—and consequently the same line of policy was directed to be pursued at New-York and other cities. Our filibustering friends were fully aware, that although it was quite possible that the authorities might wink at what they had been hitherto doing, yet that it was by no means probable that they would willingly disregard such open violation of the law as was now occurring. They therefore with one or two exceptions retired, and Mr. Howe at once received an intimation that he had better get to Canada as quick as he could, which he shortly after left for England.

For some weeks we heard little of British recruiting, except through that portion of the press which is somewhat slow to understand the true position of affairs even in this City. But even again, we are once more led to believe that active measures are being taken by British agents here to engage men professedly for the prosecution of public works in Canada, but really for enlistment, and have heard within the last few days of more than one shipment of a hundred men or so at a time. As far as we can ascertain, the whole number that has been collected from New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, is up to the present moment something like thirteen hundred. This is too many, and if the authorities really do mean to take cognizance of the whole matter, it is time that something more effectual should be tried than has been hitherto. At any rate, it is the duty of the proper authorities to protect those defenceless citizens who are being daily inveigled to destruction by British recruiting in New-York.

A New Phase of Popular Power.

One of the most remarkable items of news which we have received from England in many a day, was brought by the *Pacific*—the last steamer from Liverpool. It was remarkable, as giving evidence of increased power on the part of the people, and consequently, a greater deference to their wishes on the part of the governing classes. We allude to the riot in Hyde Park, occasioned by an attempt by Parliament to pass a bill for the more rigid observance of the Fourth Commandment. The bill was presented by Lord Robert Grosvenor, and was generally supported by the aristocratic classes. The object of it was to prevent Sunday trading, and it was calculated to affect especially the lower and laboring classes, who would be prevented by it from making any purchases of the necessaries of life after a certain hour on Sunday morning. The wealthy classes, of course, who could make their purchases at any time, resort to their club-houses, and drive out in their own carriages, would not be affected by it, nor their conveniences or comforts in any manner be diminished by its provisions. The people themselves had no way of operating upon Parliament, and they took a very remarkable, and, as the sequel proved, a very efficient method of making their voices heard. It was, in the language of the *Times*, "an act of retributive justice." On Sunday afternoon, when the nobility and gentry were taking their accustomed drive in Hyde Park, a large body of men suddenly appeared and shouted out to the astonished aristocrats, "Go to church!" The delicate creatures were frightened out of their senses at such an unusual demonstration, and a Countess is reported to have stood up in her carriage and showed her prayer-book to the uncivil crowd, as an evidence that she had been to church. The affair appears to have caused a tremendous excitement, and the remarkable part of it is the feeling of deference shown for the opinions of the mob, both in Parliament and by the Press. The result will doubtless be the defeat of the measure. The rough common sense of the common people instinctively caught at the incongruous points of the law, and by a practical demonstration made their oppressors feel it. Twenty or thirty years ago the result would have been very different, and Parliament would have immediately passed the bill to let the people see that it was not to be intimidated or dictated to from without. The people will take courage by the success of this attempt to make themselves felt, and we shall be greatly mistaken if we do not hear of some similar demonstrations of the popular will, which may be attended with more serious consequences.

Slightly Cool.

We see it stated that the three American officers sent out by our Government to study war at Sebastopol, being discouraged in their application to the French Government for leave to visit the allied camp and then go over to the Russian army, have left for Russia. We notice also sundry sharp comments on the French Emperor for his alleged *incivility* in this matter. For ourselves, we are only surprised at his tolerating such an application at all. This errand of our American officers, if it be what it has been represented, seems to us the climax of impudence. "London assurance" fades into absolute modesty by the side of it. The operations of a great army in the face of an enemy depend so much upon a knowledge of that enemy's condition, that the most rigid precautions are held justifiable to prevent the communication of such knowledge from one side to the other. Very little evidence is generally required to hang a spy;—and the bearers of a flag of truce are often blindfolded to prevent them from acquiring contraband information.

We are surprised that our Government *should even have authorized such an application* as these officers are said to have made. Such a war as that now waged in the Crimea does not permit the parties to run the risks which granting the permission asked would of necessity involve.

The Viceroy of India.

Viscount Canning has drawn the great prize in the Governmental lottery of Great Britain. He has jumped from the office of Postmaster General to the Viceroyalty of India—a transition which involved the pecuniary difference between £2,500 a year and not much less than £100,000. His competitors were the Duke of Newcastle, late War Minister in Aberdeen's Cabinet, and the Earl of Elgin, late Governor General of Canada. But the Duke failed as a Cabinet Minister, and had to rely exclusively on the melancholy fact that his immense estates being sapped, the salary of Governor General of India would enable him to carry on the war pretty comfortably. On the other hand, the Earl of Elgin had been for eight years in vice-regal authority in British North America, with a handsome salary, and it was considered that, having shown considerable administrative ability, he would probably make a respectable deputy-autocrat in India. However, both Duke and Earl have been distanced, and the Viscount will occupy the time in Calcutta for the next five years, (barring accidents,) during which time he will have the opportunity of saving half his income—that is, of laying by a trifle of £250,000, and of providing for as many relations, friends and connections as he may desire to be made comfortable in Hindostan. It is a strange instance of *imperium in imperio* that the British territories in India, (containing about 1,500,000 square miles and a population of 150,000,000,) are wholly under the government of the East India Company, subject to the provisions of the 16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 95, which came into operation last August. The merchants, traders and others who hold East India Stock, are virtually the rulers of that vast territory. The Court of Directors have the power (subject to the approval of the British Cabinet) of appointing the Governor General of India, and the power, too,—only exercised in the cases of Warren Hastings and the present Earl of Ellenborough,—of recalling him, without assigning any reason. In every instance, we believe, the Directors have appointed the Viceroy with the previous concurrence, almost on the nomination, of the Prime Minister. When Lord Dalhousie was appointed, in 1847, it was understood that this was done at the suggestion of Lord John Russell, who was Premier, and, being retained in office, principally by the support of Sir Robert Peel, whom he had supplanted and succeeded, desired to give a *quid pro quo* for such support by promoting to a position of high honor and great emolument one of Peel's particular friends, who had shown ability as Vice President and President of the Board of Trade, and was somewhat out-at-the-elbows in money matters. In the ordinary routine, Lord Dalhousie ought to have returned to England three years ago, but the Burmese war, commenced under his Administration, was considered sufficient to detain him. To use an Indian phrase, he has been eight years shaking the pagoda-tree, and, (especially as he is a Scotchman,) is likely to have made a purse of nearly half a million sterling;—no difficult matter, with a salary of £100,000 a year, good allowances in addition, pretty pickings from prize money, and interest at twelve per cent. In all respects Lord Dalhousie has been fortunate. He was only 35 years old when he was sent to India; he has made a fortune there; he was created Marquis after two years' service, and, at the age of 42, he returns to England, at the very nick of time, when the public are tired of the old political and official hacks, and can estimate a man of energy, tact and talent. He is well connected, too.—Lord Panmure being his cousin, the Marquis of Tweeddale his father-in-law, and the Duke of Wellington his brother-in-law.

It can only be on Dogberry's principle of giving office to "the most desartless man," that Lord Canning has been made Governor General of India. He was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs for a short time, and also Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, (this last with a salary of £2,000 a year,) but in no way distinguished himself in either capacity. In December, 1852, on the formation of the Coalition Ministry, he was made Postmaster General, receiving £2,500 for performing "the duties" of the office, the actual work being done by Rowland Hill, his Secretary, author of the penny postage. A very short time ago, he was made one of the Palmerston Cabinet, no one knows why, except that he bears an illustrious patronymic. Lord Canning has nothing to distinguish him. In Parliament (he sat in the Commons until he succeeded to the peerage on his mother's death, in 1837) he was a mere nobody. In office, a mere red-tapist. Nor are his aristocratical connections so overpowering as to warrant his obtaining such a great prize as the Indian Viceroyalty. Except that the Duke of Portland is his first cousin, virtuous Clanricarde his brother-in-law, and his wife a daughter of Lord Stuart de Rothsay, his connections are nothing worth mentioning. He has lived fifty-four years in amiable mediocrity, and *that* is scarcely a reason why he should be preferred. His wife is a lady of the Queen's bed-chamber, and may have interested the Queen in his behalf. But the Queen of England, as every one knows, has almost as little influence with her Ministers as any other lady in the land.

Viscount Canning is notoriously a needy man. By his mother's death he dropped into the pension of £3,000 per annum, settled upon herself and her two next heirs, in 1828, when Parliament was so liberal (out of the taxes) as to make a liberal vote in order that she might "support the dignity of the Peerage" *conferred upon her on the death of her* husband, who had died in harness, in 1827, after having held the Premiership for some three months. *But there is no reason why* the Canning family should be in this semi-pauper condition. George Canning commenced political life, it is true, as an almost penniless pauper, but in 1799 he married Miss Joan Scott, whose dowry was considerably over £200,000, and for nearly twenty years was almost continuously in office, receiving an average salary of about £4,000 a year. Mrs. Canning (the late Viscountess) was one of the three daughters of General Scott, of Balcomie, a man nearly related to the Ducal house of Buccleugh, but so anti-aristocratical that he made a provision in his will to the effect that if any or either of his co-heiresses, among whom he bequeathed about £600,000, should marry a Lord or a Lord's son, the person or persons so marrying should forfeit her or their share to the party or parties not so offending. Oddly enough, all three became Peeresses. One married the late Duke of Portland (and was mother of Lord George Bentinck); another became the wife of Lord Doune, afterwards Earl of Moray; and the youngest married George Canning, then an Under-Secretary of State, and was created a Peeress in her own right on his death. The testamental penalty imposed by General Scott was never enforced—the third sister, who had married a Commoner, re-bestowing on her sisters, by legal deed of gift, the fortunes which had become forfeited to her, by their noble alliances.

The late George Canning, however, must have wasted his wife's fortune very much, for, in 1822, in order to retrieve his losses, he not only accepted the Governor-Generalship of India, but was prepared to sail, when the suicide of Castlereagh caused a vacancy in the Home Government, which was filled by his being appointed Foreign Minister, with almost all the power of a Premier. After a lapse of thirty-three years, we have his son bound to the like distant and lucrative destination.

There is a vast difference between the men, however. One possessed eloquence, ability and statesmanship; the other has done nothing to distinguish himself. That he is a Canning, a Viscount, and a poor man, is a very insufficient reason why he should be made Viceroy of India.

Dickens as a Politician.

At the last Administrative Reform meeting in Drury-lane Theatre, previous to the leaving of the *Pacific*, the author of *Pickwick* made a speech, according to promise, which will add greatly to his reputation. It was reported that Carlisle and Thackeray would also address the Reform meeting, but, if these popular authors are going to follow the noble example of Dickens, they were, probably, reserved for another occasion, that there might not be a superfluity of brilliant attractions on the same night. Mr. Dickens' speech was full of brilliant points, humorous illustrations, wit, puns, and good wholesome advice. A few such speeches from such master minds would soon bring about the desired reforms, or at least compel the governing classes to promise reform, even though they did not grant it. One of the most remarkable characteristics about the speech of Mr. Dickens is, that there is not an allusion in it to the Queen, except an incidental one in the very last line of it, nor any of the flummery about loyalty and the Constitution which forms the staple of nearly all political harangues in England. There was nothing of the *pro rege, lege, grege* style in it. He spoke of doing his duty to his countrymen, but said nothing of his duty to the Queen. It was his first, and will be his last political speech, for he announced his determination to stick to his vocation hereafter, and to effect what good he might with his pen, and not be tempted to mount the rostrum again. His speech was as manly, earnest and sensible as it was witty, humorous and satirical. We hope that Thackeray may be induced to follow the example of his great rival in literature, but we do not believe he will. Thackeray is not, in any sense, a reformative writer. He loves to make fun of the world, and does it better than anybody else; but then he does it for his own particular benefit, and cares not how the world may wag with others, so long as it goes well with himself.

A New Revolver.

It is very remarkable that, notwithstanding we are essentially a non-combatant nation, and have done less fighting than any other great power of Christendom since we gained our independence, the most important inventions and improvements in firearms have been made by our citizens. Colt's revolvers are now used in all parts of the world, and many a death-dealing shot has been sent from these little instruments by the contending parties in the Crimea: Sharp's rifle, which is, in many respects, greatly superior to the Minié, and taken all together, is probably the most valuable improvement in the old musket yet produced, has yet its way to make in the world of warfare. But its time cannot long be delayed; the army that is equipped with this light, easily handled, and unerring instrument of death, would possess an immense advantage over its opponent. A new revolver has recently been exhibited, called "Beal's patent repeating pistol," a seven shooter, which strikes us as possessing many advantages over any of the revolvers which we have heretofore examined. Its advantages are its extreme lightness, simplicity, ease of loading, and safety to the person using it. There is a fearful number of patent fire-arms already in use; but, if it is necessary to use them for the protection of person or property, it is desirable that the best possible instruments should be employed. It is only to be regretted that the necessity for their use should exist. We do not imagine that improving their effective qualities will have a tendency *to make their use more common, but quite* the contrary. We regard, therefore, every new improvement in fire-arms as the means *of aggressive warfare, as a step towards* their disuse altogether.

A Yankee Interfering in the Crimea.

There is no lack of American ships in the Crimean ports, which have been chartered by the allies to transport their troops and provisions; but these conveyances, though performing a most important part in the war, are silent participators in the tremendous contest that is now waging in the East. Our countrymen, thus far, have been quiet spectators; and, with the exception of two or three young surgeons who entered the service of the Czar, and were sent to Sebastopol, we have not heard of any Americans taking part in the war. But the London *Times* of the 27th ult. publishes a correspondence which recently passed between a countryman of ours in London and the Secretary of the Admiralty, Sir Charles Wood, in reference to the barbarous conduct of the allies in destroying the valuable monuments of antiquity at Kertch, which is the first instance of interference in the war that we have yet had to notice on the part of our country. The gentleman in question is Mr. George Sumner, a brother of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, who has spent a considerable time in traveling over the Russian Empire.

The object of Mr. Sumner's letter was to suggest the propriety of sending an order to the British Commander in the Crimea to cause a guard to be placed around the Museum of Antiquities in Kertch, to prevent their injury, and greatly to the credit of the English functionary, who might not have known that Mr. Sumner was an American, his suggestion was promptly attended to, and a telegraphic dispatch sent to Lord Raglan. We publish the correspondence, which is highly creditable to both parties, in another part of our journal.

☞ The Book Publishers' Association held a meeting yesterday, as we understand, for the purpose of making arrangements for the first trade sale under their supervision, which will take place in September. Bangs Brothers are to be the auctioneers, as usual; but the contributors to the sale decide by lot what position they shall occupy in the catalogue. This is an important change, for heretofore they were ranked according to seniority, which gave an undue advantage to the old firms.

SARATOGA.

The Affair of Col. Burr—The Hotels and the Season—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Congress Hall, Saratoga Springs,
Wednesday, July 11, 1855.

I observe that Mr. Cole, the attendant of Col. Burr—about whose disappearance from this vicinity I wrote you a few days since—has called upon you with an explanation of the matter. I do not agree with you in thinking that the parties interested will consider it satisfactory. Indeed, I know that those who have the best right to take an active interest in the matter, look upon it as merely a repetition of the old story by which their inquiries have so long been evaded. If Col. Burr is traveling solely for his own pleasure, and of his own will, why is he always denied to his friends who call to see him? Why are the letters they have sent him regularly withheld—or, if not withheld, why is he not permitted to answer them? Why does he never, in his pleasure travels, visit Saratoga, where all his interests lie, although his companion, Mr. Cole, very frequently makes his appearance here without him? And why are *anonymous* letters written to parties supposed to be taking an interest in his whereabouts, urging them to desist, and endeavoring to excite prejudice and resentment on their part against him? While Mr. Cole is giving explanations, he would do well to clear up some of these points. If he calls on you again, please direct his attention to them.

This may seem to be a private matter—not designed or proper for the public. But I have heard it so much talked of here, and the circumstances are so singular in themselves, as to warrant the notice I have taken of it. If the case is as clear and free from wrong as Mr. Cole contends, let it be shown by something more reliable than his mere assertion. Meantime I understand that steps will soon be taken by the parties who are legally responsible for the care of Col. Burr's property and person, to ascertain the facts in the case by a compulsory process, if no other will answer. I will keep you advised of the progress of the affair.

As the season advances Saratoga is filling up. None of the hotels as yet, however, are crowded. The season thus far has not been hot enough to drive people from the cities. D. Duncan, I notice, arrived last night from Mississippi, and took rooms at the United States. David Leavitt, of your City, and his family, came to-day, and stay at Congress Hall. These two houses are evidently having a sharp contest for public favor this season; thus far Congress Hall is not at all behind. The Union, I hear, is also doing well.

The full band has arrived, and gives us magnificent music in the drawing-rooms; last night it added a beautiful serenade.

The pickpockets have also arrived, though I have not heard of any operations as yet in their line. Yesterday, at dinner at Congress Hall, one of them took a seat at table directly opposite a New-York gentleman who knew him, and whom he also evidently recognized. The gentleman left the table for a moment to notify the landlord, but when he returned the bird had flown. Persons stopping at hotels will do well to remember that a law was passed at the last session of the Legislature, relieving hotel keepers from all liability for money, jewelry, or other valuables that may be stolen from their rooms;—they are obliged, however, to take charge of them if specially requested so to do, and then they become responsible.

As I anticipated in my former letter, the Prohibitory Law is not much observed at the hotels here. At the United States the bar is kept open as usual, though I believe care is taken to confine sales, so far as possible, to guests. At Congress Hall there is no bar, but I have noticed wines at the table at dinner. The same is the case, I believe, at the Union.

From all parts of the country everybody is rejoicing in the prospect of good crops. I hear no exceptions to the uniformly encouraging reports.

S. S.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, July 14.

LETTER FROM KOSSUTH.
ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.
AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND—London Correspondence.
AFFAIRS IN FRANCE—Letters from [illegible].
SPANISH AFFAIRS—Interesting Correspondence.
TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.
CANADA—Toronto Correspondence.
SUMMER GLEANINGS—A letter from Saratoga.
WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.
NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.
A WEEK IN THE WILDERNESS—[illegible].
EDITORIALS—Slavery and the North. [illegible]. A New Life of Swift. [illegible]. The Southern Passage. [illegible]. A New Orleans. [illegible]. Turned Up. The News from Europe. The War and the Funds. [illegible]. The Prohibitory Liquor Law. Arrival of the [illegible].
CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States during the past week.
COMMERCIAL—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturday, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum, in advance, for single copies. Twenty copies for Twenty Dollars; Ten copies for Twelve Dollars; Five copies for Eight Dollars, or Three copies for Five Dollars, will be sent to one Post-Office address. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6½ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BULLETIN OF CURES BY RHODES' PILLS. FEVER AND AGUE. No. 3.

Hanover Neck, July 21, 1854.

Dear Sir: Having been sick with the chills and fever for some months in 1853, and being under the doctor's hands without getting better, I got a box of your Pills, which cured me immediately, and I have had no return of them since, but am better than before the chills. I then got a box for my wife, who had the chills, and they cured her also at once. We have been well ever since. I think them the best medicine for chills and fever ever invented.

THOMAS MORAN.

Piscataway, July 22, 1854.

Dear Sir: Last Fall two of my children, aged respectively 5 and 17 years, were severely attacked with chills and fever. I procured one box of your Anti-Periodic Pills, and the result was a perfect cure in both cases, and without any more than one slight chill after the first dose. One box cured both cases. Had I procured a doctor, each case would have cost me $5 or $10. The two were perfectly cured for $1.

TIMOTHY WOOD.

To C. D. Rhodes.

Sold at the Depot, No. 201 Broadway, New-York. Also, by CLICKENER & Co., S. PAUL & CO., BUSH & GALE, F. C. WELLS & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN. By E. T. BEDELL, Albany; BURR & PERRY, Boston; GILBERT & CO. and T. W. DYOTT & SON, Philadelphia; WRIGHT & CO., New-Orleans, and by respectable dealers everywhere.

THOUSANDS OF AGUE SUFFERERS THANK [illegible] use pills, cholagogues, and mixtures, sold as Fever and Ague remedies, without knowing that all their strength is owing to arsenic, quinine, mercury, or other deadly poisons, [illegible] time, are sure to lay the foundation of [illegible] that cease only with life.

Better buy a sixpence worth of [illegible] of an honest apothecary, than to pay a dollar for the same made into a "pill" or a "mixture," and remember that the only Fever and Ague Remedy in the market that is free from [illegible] and poisonous drugs, is "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA;" and in proof of this the certificate of the most celebrated chemist in the United States, JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., is attached to every bottle.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 129 Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO.; Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYES, and druggists generally.

DR. S. S. FITCH, THE AUTHOR OF "SIX LECTURES ON CONSUMPTION," &c., office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 until 5,—treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES from the commencement up to the present time, and in perfect order. Address R. J. LEONARD, this office.

THE RESULT OF ENTERPRISE AND BUSINESS TALENT.—To a man of enterprise and thorough business habits, New-York presents a wider field to make a fortune than the gold regions of California. As an illustration of this, the success of KNOX, the Hatter, is a proper case in point. A few years ago he started business in a small store in Fulton-st., between Dutch and Gold, with scarcely any other capital than a perfect knowledge of his trade, indomitable perseverance and unflagging industry. It was not long before these qualifications were discovered and appreciated by the public, and patronage began to flow in upon him. He soon acquired the reputation of getting up some of the best and most tastefully made hats in the City. His prices were low, and his attendance upon his customers courteous and prompt. In consequence of his success he was soon enabled to occupy a larger and better fitted up store, No. 128 Fulton-st.; and this was rewarded by still increased patronage, till he soon found that he had friends and customers sufficient to enable him to open a large and elegant store at No. 533 Broadway—still one of his most prominent places of business. But this was not enough for his ambition. He soon found that his Fulton-st. store was still too small for the transaction of his increasing business; and this factory he was obliged to procure a large establishment on the north-east corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., which he has fitted up in elegant style and filled with one of the finest displays of hats and caps for men, boys and children, of every variety and style, to be found in the City, mostly articles of his own manufacture, of unquestionable excellence and adapted to every season of the year and every climate in the world, from the light and graceful dress Hats, Silk or Beaver, through the various styles of Felt Hats, white or black, to the Panama and Straw. KNOX is surely on the high road to fame and fortune, as he deserves to be; and we commend him most cordially to all our friends and the public at large as one of the best and most popular Hatters in the City.

PIANOS.—HORACE WATERS' MODERN IMproved pianos, possessing in their improvement of action and over-strings, a power and compass of tone equal to the grand Piano. Sole agency for T. Gilbert & Co.'s, Hallett & Cumston's, Woodward & Brown's and Jacob Chickering's Boston Pianos; and constantly in store, Pianos from some five of the best New-York manufactories. Each instrument guaranteed to give entire satisfaction, or purchase money refunded. Second-hand Pianos of all varieties, and at great bargains. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos for sale on monthly payments. Sole agency for S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated Melodeons, (tuned the equal temperament.) HORACE WATERS, 333 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO.

Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

MESSENGER'S LONDOON CORDIAL GIN.—THIS invaluable medicinal beverage is highly recommended by the medical faculty as a pure stimulant, and a positive remedy for Dyspepsia, the effects of Summer heat, and debility of the Urinary Organs. Dr Chilton, the eminent Chemist, pronounces it a medicinal tincture of great value in all cases where a diuretic is required. Dr. Castle and Prof. Hare also highly approve its use as a beverage. Sold by E. W. HILLS, Druggist, No. 672 Broadway, and by Druggists and Grocers generally. Principal office, No. [illegible] Fulton-st. $1 per quart bottle.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—COMMENCEMENT.—Music for July, 1855, consisting of five pieces, [illegible] by the young ladies, music prepared by J. C. Cook, the whole set elegantly gotten up from engraved plates. Price only 25 cents, being one of the cheapest collections of musical compositions ever published.

COOK & BROTHER, No. 345 Broadway.

HECKERS' FARINA.

This at all times wholesome and delicious food, but particularly in Summer, and for children, when bowel complaints prevail or are apprehended, is sold by family grocers generally, and wholesale by HECKER & BROTHERS, Croton Mills, No. 201 Cherry st., New-York.

HECKERS' MACARONI—FOR DELICACY OF flavor and superiority in other respects over the imported article, recommends itself at once for family use. Put up in boxes of 25 pounds each, by HECKER & BROTHERS, Croton Mills, No. 201 Cherry st., New-York. A discount on purchases of ten or twenty boxes.

LADIES FOR SARATOGA, NEWPORT, AND OTHER watering places—take a supply of MILLER'S gaiter boots, at 12s. and upwards, before going; also slippers, ties, buskins, boots, and India rubber shoes, with boys', misses' and children's boots and shoes of all kinds and prices.

J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE IS THE EXPOSITOR of its own virtues. A pair of red or gray whiskers are invested with a comely brown or jetty tinge in five minutes. The transformation is like magic. The result is permanent. Neither hair nor scalp is injured. Applied at No. 6 Astor House.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c., CONSTANTLY ON hand, comprising, in part, a large assortment of Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Palliasses, Cots, Bedsteads, Blankets and Comforters, at No. 150 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry, wholesale and retail. M. WILLARD, Agent.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years' experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—so well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

TO ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.—TRANSITS, Levels, Compasses, and one new English Transit, all of superior construction, for sale low, by HITCHCOCK & CO., No. 193 Broadway.

E. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE, AND LARD Oils, are unequaled by any in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should try them. Store Nos. 25 and 27 Frankfort-st.

Washington, July, 1855.

[illegible]

...branches of a science, or the different parts of a vast machine, all are mutually dependent.

I have now described, in detail entirely unintended, the various instruments in the Observatory, and no space or time is left to speak of the plan of astronomical operations therein adopted, of the special uses to which these instruments are devoted. Various specific labors are from time to time accomplished, but the general plan is for the formation of a most complete star catalogue, which shall contain for a certain part of the heavens an accurate determination of the place of every star therein within reach of the telescopes employed. Much of this work has been already done, and, though interrupted and delayed by various circumstances, it is still regarded as the peculiar and appropriate work of the Observatory. The "Equatorial" has been actively engaged in following up and observing the multitude of new planets and comets which have fallen like a meteoric shower during these past years, and, as if not content with what it had to do, has added another to the list. Three quarto volumes of observations have been published, and we are informed that a fourth will soon appear.

When we learn all this, and learn also that in this establishment the whole foundation and superstructure of the Wind and Current system has been based and built, from the few log-book tracks, up to the complete whole of charts, sailing directions, &c., it must be acknowledged that this is no establishment of idleness, but that all here employed are active in forwarding this cause of science and truth, to the great general and immediate advantage of commerce and the world.

Some of the descriptions of instruments, and modes of operating them, may seem a little obscure to the unscientific reader. It is impossible to avoid this apparent difficulty; but the studious mind, carefully applied to the effort of understanding the descriptions, will find the difficulties speedily vanish upon closer inspection. S.

AMERICANS RIOTING IN HAVRE.—The latest Havre (France) papers give an account of a riot—a fight in that port between a large number of white and colored sailors, of American ships. The police had great difficulty in quelling the riot, and a number of the combatants were seriously wounded. A variety of deadly weapons were used. Sixty arrests were made.

☞ The Albany Atlas says it is authorized to state that Judge RUGGLES, of the Court of Appeals, in consequence of ill health, intends to vacate his office when the cases already argued before him shall have been decided; and that his resignation will take place in time to allow the vacancy to be filled at the coming election.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA

☞ Is at this Season most Invaluable as a Renovator and

PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

It not only creates new, rich and pure blood, but it will effectually carry off all putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, and

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

One great recommendation for using this Sarsaparilla is that every bottle of it is manufactured under the direct superintendence of

DR. JAMES R. CHILTON,

the most celebrated Chemist and Physician in this country, and his certificate attached to each bottle guarantees that it is "PURELY VEGETABLE, AND WITHOUT MERCURY."

There has never yet been a medicine presented to the public which has so effectually sustained its character for "PURIFYING THE BLOOD AS DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA," and the fact that it has entirely superseded all other preparations claiming the same properties, alone speaks volumes in its favor.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Only purify the Blood, and disease must vanish.

Wholesale and Retail Depôt, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. OFFICE, No. 1, opposite St. Paul's Church.

☞ Those Ladies Linen Boots and Slippers ARE SELLING RAPIDLY AT HARRIOTT'S BROADWAY FAMILY SHOE EMPORIUM, No 435 Broadway, cor. of Howard-st.

He is also selling splendid French Gaiter Boots for Ladies, of all colors, at $1 [illegible] per pair; their equal were never offered at that price until introduced by the proprietor of this establishment.

☞ Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers.—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ A Contribution Sermon in aid of the American Widows' Relief Association—Will be given SABBATH EVENING, July 15, by Rev. DANIEL MC. L. QUACKENBUSH, of Fishkill, in the Dutch Reformed Church, 9th-st.

Owing to the great distress existing in many families, the Trustees respectfully ask ministers generally to notice this appointment, and that the friends of the poor Widow and Orphan will avail themselves of this opportunity to hear a talented Preacher, and add a mite toward the relief of suffering humanity.

President—JOHN P. TREADWELL, St. Nicholas Hotel.
Treasurer—THOMAS MCELRATH, Nassau Bank.
Secretary—SOLON ROBINSON, No. 114 Greene-st.

Board of Trustees of the Association—Thomas McElrath, Nassau Bank, or No 17 Spruce-st.; Frederick Cook, No. 3 College-place; Wm. H. Burroughs, Irving House; John S. Roberts, No. 28 Henry-st.; Wm. D. Murphy, No. 233 Henry-st.; Solon Robinson, No. 114 Greene-st.; Lambert Suydam, No. 159 Waverley-place; Stephen Cutter, No. 20 [illegible]-st.; John P. Treadwell, St. Nicholas Hotel; Charles Frost, No. 165 Clinton-place; George W. Browne, No. 5 East 18th-st.; William Truslow, No. 29 [illegible]-av.; James B. Colgate, No. 114 East 21st-st.; Joseph Curtis, No. 47 Lexington-av.; C. Dinsmore, No. 230 9th-av.; Wm. B. Allen, No. 42 East 18th-st.

Donations of money or clothing much needed, and will be gratefully received at the Secretary's Office, No. 114 Greene-st.

☞ To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. CAUTION.—All quack imitations are spurious, and counterfeits of his original prescription.

PERSONAL.

TUCKAHOE.—If this should meet the eye of the two Gentlemen that rode up in the 12 o'clock M. Train, FRIDAY, July 6, and got out at Tuckahoe, they will much oblige the Conductor by sending their address to the Harlem Railroad Office, 26th-st. and 4th-av.
JAMES B. CARYL, Conductor.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By an experienced and highly respectable young man, as coachman or groom. He is perfectly acquainted with the care and management of horses; his testimonials are most creditable; will be found useful in many ways. Also, by an experienced German cook, who understands her business; speaks English well, and is highly recommended; no objection to the country in either case. Apply at No. 88 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, near the Long Island Railroad Depot, for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—By an Englishman, as coachman, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and is an excellent inside servant. Has lived with noblemen's families of the highest distinction. No objection to town or country, or to travel. Good references given. Address C. M., or call at No. 73 4th-st., corner of 6th-av., or at the office of this paper.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very competent well-recommended young woman; is a good plain cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; is willing to go as laundress or to do general housework. Can give the best of City reference. No objection to go to the country. Call at No. 251 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a genteel girl, in a private family, to do chamber-work and waiting; has lived one year in her last place, and has lived a year also where she now is stopping; has no objection to go into the country for the Summer. Call or address a note post-paid, No. 84 Sackett-st., South Brooklyn for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—A respectable American boy, 15 years of age, wants a permanent situation in a dry or Fancy Goods store. He is well educated, writes a good plain hand and has had some experience in business. Address F. H. P., Box No. 2041 Post-Office; or at the office of this paper.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general housework. Is a good washer and ironer and a good plain cook. Good reference from her last place. Can be seen at the fifth house from Park av. in Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waiter; has no objection to a short distance in the country; can give four years' recommendation; can be seen at No. 61 [illegible]-av. for 2 days, second floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls, with good City references; one as cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family; the other as chambermaid and washer, or as waiter. Call at 73 [illegible]-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing. *Best of City reference given.* Apply No. 48 Beek-st., rear building, 2d floor, from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American girl and her sister, as nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and nurse, or would do light housework. Apply at the FEMALE SERVANT'S HOME, No. 148 Grand-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl to do general housework; has good City reference. Call at No. 58 West 19th-st., for two days.

TEACHER WANTED.—An experienced teacher in Vocal and Instrumental Music, to go South. A lady preferred. Inquire for Miss MARVIN, Clinton Hotel.

BOOK-KEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—A gentleman of many years' experience wishes a situation as book keeper. Good references. Address H. N. S., No. 213 Greenwich-st.

WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.—An agent in every town and county throughout the Union, to engage in the manufacture and sale of an article upon which, for the outlay of $10, $1,000 a year may be made. This article is one of universal consumption. This is an opportunity that should not be allowed to escape by those who wish a good remunerative business. Full particulars will be sent by mail on the receipt of 12½ cents. Specimen sent when required. Address Prof. JAMES T. HORNE, Box No. 4,331, New York Post-Office.

FRENCH AND MUSIC TEACHER.—A French Classical Teacher, who has taught in Paris for three years, and now engaged in a large Scholastic Institution in New-York, wishes for a situation. He teaches the French and Latin languages, piano, and the elements of Drawing. He can produce the best testimonials and the most highly respectable references. Address, for three days, Prof. GEORGES, H. B., No [illegible] Broadway.

TO EMPLOYERS.—A carpenter and millwright, who is a practical workman, understands pattern making, &c., wishes to procure employment. Is a Scotchman, and can give the highest City reference. Would like a permanent situation in the country, having a family. Call or address a line to W. D. H., No. 251 [illegible]-st., near 9th-av.

WET NURSE—A young married woman with a child four weeks old, who has an opportunity of having her own child cared for, is willing to engage as wet nurse. She can refer to her physician as to her own healthiness and good character. Apply to Mrs. DAYTON, No. 487 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

$2,000.—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN—who has the above amount to loan on good security, and can give satisfactory references as to character and ability, can secure a desirable situation in an established business. Address ENTERPRISE, Times office.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a surveyor's office, in the country, capable of copying, coloring and lettering maps. Inquire of S. P. SWARTWOUT, No. 317 West 19th-st., between 7 and 9 o'clock P. M.

DENTIST.—An unemployed Dentist wishing to commence business, may hear of something to his advantage by applying to S. STURTEVANT, at E. BUCHANAN & CO.'S, No 245 South-st.

BILL POSTER WANTED.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., want a bill-poster; only those already in the business and able to produce good references need apply.

ALL PROTESTANT SERVANTS—Applying at No. 7 Carmine-st., get engaged, as the best families in town and country come to this office for help of all kinds.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS, 36th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.—Governesses, housekeepers, also servants in every capacity, supplied from this institution.

287 BROADWAY COR. READE—At MORRIS & CORNERT'S, can always be had a great choice of English, Scotch, German and Irish help, for hotels, boarding houses and private families. Also, waiters, porters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and mechanics, at this or the branch office, No. 101 Greenwich-st.

INFORMATION WANTED—With regard to ROBERT SAMUEL HOGGINS, formerly of Cannonbury and Hammersmith, near London, and more recently of the firm of Trimmer & Hoggins, of No. 105 Wall-st., whether he be dead or alive. To any person furnishing reliable information of the present whereabouts of said Hoggins, a suitable reward will be paid on application to
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Elegantly furnished rooms with board may be obtained at Nos. 43, 45 and 47 East 19th-st., on early application in one of the most healthy and pleasant situations in the City, being in the immediate vicinity of Union-square, Gramercy-park and the grounds of Union-place.

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HARRISON'S EXTRACT OF HAWTHORN.—The youth and maiden at Summer evening twilight ramble by the Hawthorn Hedge to catch from its fragrance, borne upon the evening air, a response to their young affections, or linger at the cottage door to inhale its loveliness, as their own loves communicate. The extract is at wholesale by MARSH & NORTHROP, No. 158 Greenwich st., and retail by E. LYON, No. 424 Greenwich-st.

HARRISON'S FRAGRANT SHAMPOO LOTION to cleanse the head and leave the hair soft, glossy and healthy, is the best thing ever invented. HARRISON did it, as he does every thing, better than the best perfumers of Europe can do it, and vastly ahead of their American [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMINENT FRENCH TRAGEDIENNE
RACHEL
will make her first appearance
ON THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER,
at the
METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
New-York.
General Office, No. 49 Wall-st., room No. [illegible].

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Tickets 50 cts. [illegible] Doors open at 7—Overture commences at [illegible] to o'clock.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 13, 1855,
The PYNE & HARRISON English Opera Company, will appear in the new Comic Opera of the
QUEEN OF A DAY.
Walter ..... Mr. W. Harrison.
Lucy Lovelace ..... Miss Louisa Pyne.
In which character she will introduce the celebrated song of the SKYLARK.
Saturday—Last night of the DAUGHTER OF ST. MARK.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Tickets ..... Fifty cents.
Private Boxes ..... Five Dollars.
Orchestra Seats ..... One Dollar.
Box office open daily from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M., for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—THIS EVENING, July 13, will be performed the Drama of PADDY THE PIPER. After which, the Extravaganza, called RECOLLECTIONS OF O'FLANNIGAN AND THE FAIRIES. To be followed by the laughable Comedietta, entitled IN AND OUT OF PLACE. The whole to conclude with the Farce of PAT'S FROLICS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The celebrated WHITE'S ORIGINAL SERENADERS EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, FRIDAY, July 13. Afternoon at 3 o'clock, Overtures, Witticisms, &c. After which the diverting piece of THE VIRGINIA CUPID. Evening at 8 o'clock, Songs, Dances, &c. To conclude with the original drollery called THE BLACK SHOEMAKER. THE BEARDED INFANT, with its mother, THE SWISS BEARDED LADY, the NATIVE GIANTESS, the DWARF LADY, the LIVING OURANG OUTANG, &c., to be seen at the same time. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ cents.

THE MAMMOTH TREE OF CALIFORNIA—AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This Gigantic Tree when growing, was 363 feet in height—an altitude equal to that of the third pyramid of the Nile. Upon its stump forty persons sat down to dinner. Its circumference at the base is 90 feet—a size which has never been equaled by that of any big tree either in the old world or the new. The Crystal Palace has never had within its walls of glass a curiosity of equal interest with the Washingtonia Gigantea, the monster of the forest has been named by botanists. There are only about 100 trees of the genus in California, and this was the largest of them all.
Admission 25 cents. Hours of Exhibition from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THIS EVENING—At Dodworth's Rooms, No. 806 Broadway, a grand concert will be given, when the following eminent artistes will appear: Carlotta Pozzoni, Miss Hawley, Mme. Loraney, Messrs. Frazer, Allen, Irving, J. White, A. Sedgwick, A. Field, George Harrison, and T. J. Beaford, the eminent American pianist. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1; to be had at the rooms, music stores, and the door this evening. To commence at 8 o'clock.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—No. 497 Broadway.—This beautiful collection of Paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. It contains 200 of the finest works of art ever yet upon exhibition. Recent additions have been made to the extensive collection. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

PERHAM'S CONCERT ROOMS, NO. 663 BROADWAY.
SECOND GRAND CONCERT BY
THE ALLEGHANIANS
On FRIDAY EVENING, July 13.
Tickets, 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 472 BROADWAY.—Open every Evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS.—The largest assortment of Pianos in the United States. Prices less than can be had elsewhere. Sole Agency for T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with or without the Æolian, Hallett & Cumston's, Woodward & Brown's, and Jacob Chickering's Boston Pianos, and the only house where may be had the HORACE WATERS' celebrated modern improved Pianos, with over strings and improved action. Each Piano guaranteed to give entire satisfaction, or purchase money refunded. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos for sale at great bargains. Sole Agency for H. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons, tuned in equal temperament. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—The ST. NICHOLAS PIANO ESTABLISHMENT have now on hand a very large assortment of Cheap Pianos. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $300 each. New instruments from $150 to $1,000; all instruments are fully warranted in every respect. A. W. Ladd & Co.'s Premium Boston Pianos with or without the Æolian. Carhart, Needham & Co.'s World Renowned Melodeons. Also, the much admired Celestial or Double Octave Piano-Forte of our own manufacture.
Pianos and Melodeons to let. Prices lower than any other establishment. ELY & MUNGER,
No. 548 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

MCDONALD & BRO. would inform their patrons that they will be ready in a few weeks to supply orders for their newly invented Diaphone Pianos, and having at present a large assortment of the ordinary construction will sell them at cost. Also, a few second hand pianos. Warerooms, Nos. 433 to 436 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON AND BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their piano fortes constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal st., removed their Piano Forte Wareroom to No. 135 Grand st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 85 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

CHEAP, CHEAP.—A very superior toned 7 octave, full rosewood piano is offered for $250, including stool, by celebrated makers, fully warranted. Second hand pianos, six-octave, $100. [illegible] All at the lowest prices. [illegible] at No. 9 College-place, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

PIANOS IN BROOKLYN.—Brooklyn people are particularly reminded that pianos of the very best manufacture can be obtained at No. 98 Court-st., (opposite Atlantic st.,) at as low prices as in New-York or Boston; the most perfect satisfaction is guaranteed. Excellent pianos to let.
H. B. MATHEWS.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

FOR ONLY $187.—A most excellent and beautiful 7 octave rosewood piano, of a fine and full tone, new and warranted. Apply at No. 64 Great Jones-st., between Broadway and the Bowery.

PIANOS FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Four very fine second-hand Pianos. One of PLEYEL'S Pianos for $125, one 6½ octave one for $100, one for $85, and one for $60. Tuning and repairing. No. 321 Bowery, second floor.

J. PIRSSON & SON'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 142 Broadway, one door from Astor-place. An elegant assortment of new and second-hand pianos constantly on hand.

SUMMER RETREATS.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, LONG ISLAND.—The above house having been very much enlarged and improved in every respect, will be again opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st day of July next.
During the past season the subscriber has given his personal attention to a thorough and entire improvement of the premises, and takes pleasure in saying to his friends and the public that he believes his house will not be excelled by any upon the seaboard. A large and commodious wharf now obviates the former necessity of landing by small boats. The steamer CRICKET, plying between Hartford and Sag Harbor, furnishes an excellent communication between the Point and all the landings upon Connecticut River. The new and commodious steamer ISLAND BELLE leaves Catherine Market-slip, New-York, for the Point every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 o'clock A. M., arriving at the Point about dusk, returning upon alternate days. SAM'L F. JONES, Proprietor.

PAVILION HOTEL, GLEN COVE, L. I.—This establishment is now open for the reception of visitors; the many improvements that have been added to the house and grounds, make it one of the most desirable resorts in the vicinity of New-York. The fast and splendid steamer GLEN COVE leaves the dock at Peck slip every afternoon at 4 P. M., and the steamer DULL GROVE leaves Glen Cove every day at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for New-Rochelle. Returning, leaves New-Rochelle at 8 A. M. and 4½ P. M., connecting with the New-Haven Railroad. For particulars, apply at the Mansion House, Glen Cove, or, New-York, at, to OTIS CAMPBELL, on the premises.

MANSION HOUSE, KEYPORT, N. J.—Pleasantly situated on Raritan Bay, is now open for the reception of boarders, and offers superior facilities for bathing, fishing, sailing, &c. Splendid steamers, Keyport and Eagle, leave foot of Murray-st. at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave Keyport at 7½ A. M. and 4 P. M.
EDMUND DEGROOT, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER, owner and proprietor of the brick mansion house in Plainfield, one block from the depot, takes this opportunity of informing the general public that he is now prepared to receive from 80 to 100 boarders, single or with families, on the most reasonable terms. His house is large and commodious, and no pains will be spared to make guests comfortable. JACOB THORN.

RICHMOND HILL HOTEL—Staten Island, is now open for the Season. Charges $7 a week; children under ten years of age, $4; servants, $4 50; horses, $5. Handsome suites of rooms, with parlors. Particulars at [illegible] Wall-st., N. Y. [illegible] boating.
J. P. KELLETT, Proprietor.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The Hotel at this place of favorite resort is open for the season. Visitors can now reach it direct by the Black River and Utica Railroad, trains leaving Utica on the arrival of the steamboat express train, also of the Hudson River express train. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

What landlord loves the vicious rat,
That undermines his house?
What careful matron loves to see
The traces of gnawing mouse?
Both are infallibly destroyed by LYON'S PILLS
The blood-red insect, vilest pest!
That sucks our life-blood, steals our rest.
Powdered, harmless forever by LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER. E. LYON'S signature on label. Depot, No. 424 Broadway.

HAY PRESSES, HAY PRESSES.—DEDERICK'S celebrated portable parallel lever Hay Presses, exceedingly convenient, simple and powerful in operation. P. D. GATES, No. 12 Broadway, agent for the manufacturer.

[illegible]

Nothing is unfavorable, Mr. Editor, that does "passing fairly"—that is, smelling is almost as much a matter of the nerves as of the nasal organs. I had a friend whose nervous system of smelling was so exceedingly sensitive, as to make it quite a matter of indifference to her whether a bottle of ammonia, or a bunch of roses were put under her nose. "I don't know, cousin Polly," she would say, "whether I lose or gain by what you call my delicacy—since, if delicious odors do not charm me, offensive ones do not offend nor distress me."

Now, Sir, how is it with "Julia?" May she not be in my cousin Peggy's category? It is true, "Julia" says nothing of the villainous—sickening odors thrown off by the Ailanthus, but only of its "beauty"—the "healthfulness (?) of its odor—its refreshing shade," and its "freedom from insects, or anything worthy mention," &c. "Julia" may not, therefore, be insensible to the sickening odor of the Ailanthus, but may feel it counterbalanced by the redeeming "*per contra*," set down by her in its favor. Well, I am willing that "Julia" should thus decide for herself—but, with the recent effects of the baleful tree upon my five children during this spell of hot weather, I must dissent from her "botanical" and "medical" authorities, (whom, however, she does not quote,) in favor of the healthful influences of this "our Upas tree." I have a "Julia," Mr. Editor, one of the five—a lovely child, now just six years old—and she, poor child, was barely saved from dying—all ill, at the school room, and all by the poisonous effluvia of this anathema Ailanthus—two of them flung their branches across the windows of my nursery, filling the room with their poisonous odor. Fainting and vomiting struggled in all of these five cases. Both my physicians traced the illness of my child, direct to the poison of the Ailanthus—and I have not a doubt of it.

I had no remedy. The trees are not mine. I live in a hired house. I could not order them cut down. Yes, I had a remedy—it was to shut fast the windows—sash and shutters. But to keep my children from dying of the heat, my nurse and mother and myself had to fan them the live-long night, and such nights, too, when the heat threatened to commemorate what the Ailanthus had begun.

I sent for my landlord, told him of my affliction, and begged to be allowed to cut these trees down. The landlord—spoke as "Julia" does, of their beauty, and their shade, and freedom from worms, &c. But suppose they are beautiful, (which by the way I have not yet discovered,) or umbrageous, (and this I have not found except in a very limited degree,) and do not breed jumping worms, (so wonder when their interest pepper, thrown off in their flowering season, will allow not even worms to live on their leaves,) would all these make amends as "purifiers," for their vile odor, and for the prostration and illness, (one not yet safe,) of my five children?

I do not wish to seem even to be hard with "Julia," but as she is the advocate of the preservation and propagation of these vile trees, so have I heard others of our sex praise tobacco-smoking, and call it "Elysian!" I have seen them arm in arm on the public way with men who were puffing smoke at every step down their throats. I have seen three men and one of my sex in a coach—the men all puffing out cigar smoke, and that solitary woman bedecked with it, and smiling and talking, and inhaling the disgusting emission with every breath, as if it were the South wind, which had just blown over a bed of violets.

I fear, Mr. Editor, my sex have much of the ill-breeding and vulgarity, which have become too characteristic of years, of late, to answer for. Women may take my word for it, that just in proportion as they connive at, or approve vulgarity in men, will they lose man's respect; and, having said this much, allow me to thank you for your declaration of war against the horrid Ailanthus, and subscribe myself with great respect your well wisher,

F. S.

Strained, not Broken.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the impression of your paper for to-day, "Backbone" speaks of the spinal column of New-York as if it were broken. I beg leave to object to its being so considered. It is strained—not broken, and I will become stronger than ever.

I would most cordially join hands with Backbone in wishing that all other questions might be postponed until the freedom of Kansas and Nebraska should have been secured. But is it possible? One of those which he has mentioned—the Tariff—is not likely to be mooted; but the other two—Temperance and Know-Nothingism—can not be exorcised. A formidable body of our voters are determined to have, *at the earliest possible moment*, a Prohibitory Liquor Law which will stand the test of the Courts; and, to keep men in office who would prevent its repeal, these voters intend to unite by Prohibition, at all hazards.

But the Know-Nothings are yet more formidable in numbers. Their feelings are too much engaged in the cause which they are advocating, to admit of their receiving favorably the invitation to postpone their cause for the "Backbone" cause. That is, they are not yet quite ready to accept the invitation. They might do it in 1856, *if then in exigency*.

I hold it to be a fixed fact that the "Backbones" will carry the day in November, 1855. But let them not be too sure. Let them make assurance doubly sure, by nominating candidates who would be acceptable to the Prohibitionists and to the Know-Nothings. In that way Governor CLARK was elected. But for Know-Nothing votes, SEYMOUR would now be Executive.

I repeat that the backbone of New-York is strained—not broken. A little careful nursing would make it stronger than ever. Time and Patience will surely effect a cure.

FAITH.

TRENTON, July 9, 1855.

The First Sunday School.

From the Southern Times.

We have seen published accounts, which claim for the celebrated ROBERT RAIKES, of England, the great honor of first founding a Sunday School. This is an error, for there are several instances, long prior to his successful efforts, recorded, of persons who devoted themselves to the development of the moral wants of the world's wayworlings. Savannah, Ga., has the honor of the first institution of the kind, erected by the primitive Methodists, Rev. JOHN and CHARLES WESLEY, who with others came as missionaries to Georgia, with Gen. OGLETHORPE, on his second voyage, for the purpose of giving clerical services to the colony, and converting the Indians. CHARLES DE LA MOTTE, who was not a clergyman, but a gentleman of most liberal education, went out also at the same time, and was the school teacher to the colony. JOHN WESLEY wrote to Dr. BRAY in London on the 30th of January, 1737, the following account of Sunday School institutions. Speaking of the school, he says: "On Saturday afternoon I catechised them all. The same I do on Sunday before the evening service. And in the church immediately after the second lesson, a select number of them after having repeated the catechism, and been examined in some part of it, *Fabricator et sanctus et longe, to several* that *part both on them and the congregation.*" Another account says of Mr. DE LA MOTTE: "Before public worship, on the afternoon of the Lord's day, he catechised the lower class, and endeavored to find some things at what was taught by the ministers in their understandings, as well as their memories. In the morning, he surrounded the large children." Surely this beginning in the wilderness at Savannah, was the first Sunday School in the world. This school flourished and received the care of WHITEFIELD, who succeeded WESLEY in the colony.

Again, in North-Eastern France, in Walbeck, in the Bas de La Roche, a Lutheran clergyman, named STOUBER, established a Sunday School for the benefit of adults, about the year 1760, which, however, soon embraced in its teachings Jewish children. By whom Raikes be convinced, the moral and intellectual condition of the people of Gloucester is so much degraded. In this year he was called to Strasburg, but upon leaving he inducted the celebrated OBERLIN into the charge of Ban de La Roche; OBERLIN carried out the plans of STOUBER, with great spirit, and when his predecessor had projected he perfected. "Every Sunday the children assembled at the church, sang hymns, which they had practiced during the week, and recited lessons from the Bible." After which he conversed with them, and gave instructions in the duties and obligations of religion.

The first Sunday School was established in England, in 1769, by Miss BALL, at High Wycombe. This was fourteen years before the efforts of RAIKES at Gloucester. She caused them to read the Scriptures, and repeat the catechism and collect before going to Church. In the Old Church at High Wycombe, it is said, a place is still pointed out where Mis HANNAH BALL's Sunday Scholars used to sit. Mr. RAIKES, though he did not originate Sunday Schools, adapted them to the moral and intellectual wants of the ignorant children of England, and thus constituted himself a great benefactor to the world. Immediately after his recommendations in the Gloucester *Journal*, the system spread rapidly over the kingdom, and in four years' time not less than 250,000 poor children enjoyed its blessings. In 1785, the first Sunday School Society was formed in England. The first Sunday Schools in America, after the developments of Mr. RAIKES' plan, were established in New-York in 1816, and in Boston in 1817.

Incidents among the Newsboys—An Extempore Speech.

From the Independent.

Of course the boys in the Lodging-House have their own fun occasionally, especially when Mr. TRACY is out. One evening lately, after school, a boy who goes by the soubriquet of "Fatty," a dull looking fellow, with a deal of humor under the surface, thought he would try his part as a lecturer. Mr. N——, the assistant, was so much amused at the effort that he took notes of it afterwards.

The boy mounted the little platform, seated himself with great dignity, and rapping, to make order, began: "Boys, I want to speak a word to you. I come some way to-night to get speaking a word to you, boys! I love to see boys, and I have felt a great interest in you, boys. You are very clean, and nice, and comfortable here, boys, and I am glad to see you so. I was once a boy myself. I can never be a boy again. More's the pity!" (shaking his head with mock gravity.) "I was once just like you. I used to pitch pennies, and chew tobacco, and drink rum, and smoke cigars, just as you do." "I'll swear to that," murmured a boy from the seats. "Yes, boys, I was once a boy myself, and I feel for you, boys; and I am glad when I have an opportunity to talk to you. Now, how many of you boys made money to-day?" "I did," said one boy; none of the others spoke. "Only one boy made money!" Here a noise arose. "Now, boys! *boys!*" rapping on the table, "I want you to listen attentively, so that I can hear a pin drop. If I cannot hear a pin drop, I cannot speak at all. If you do not wish to hear me, I will stop. There is no use in my coming way here, and climbing up all these stairs, and leaving my friends at home, if the boys won't listen to what I have to say." This restored order in some degree, though some of the lads were near rolling off their seats in convulsions of laughter, for the manner and emphasis of the speaker were even better than his words. "Well, now, how much better it would have been for you other boys to have made money, and not a been a loafin' about corners, and pitchin' pennies, and losing your time, and drinkin." O boys! I used to like rum once. Two thousand five hundred dollars, all but a cent, were pulled out of my pocket in two years by rum. Be men! Quit it. There is another thing I want to speak to you about—that is sellin' papers on Sunday. Its not right. You knows it isn't. You ought to go to Sunday School—to *Sunday School*, boys; and after you come out, you'd—you would"—(here he was at a loss for a reward for such virtue)—maybe you *would find a purse of money!*"

This was too much; the boys roared out, but he kept his self-possession, and continued: "Now, boys, would it not be better to find a purse of money than to sell papers? Boys, take my advice, and stop your selling papers on Sunday. I have a great deal more to say, if you would be quiet. Order! I am sorry you won't listen; but it is bed-time, and I'm sure you boys are tired." "Yes, yes," said several; "we'll hear you to-morrow night." "Very well, boys, I'll be happy to come up to-morrow night and talk to you."

The applause was enthusiastic, of course. "We'll have a night at the Tabernacle with *Fatty*," said one; and another thought he would "beat SAM HOUSTON."

The success of MARTIN (for that is his real name) as a moral lecturer, has emboldened him to attempt other social reforms. Lately a gentleman—a visiter—was in the school-room, and MARTIN was overheard to say very seriously to some of the boys who were making a noise: "Boys, you ought to conduct yourself the best you can when you sees a strange gen'leman as comes to see you. He'll think the more of you, newsboys, and put more dimes in your bank if you deserve it. Don't drink rum, and you won't be always a mussin! I don't drink no lager-bier, but takes my coffee at the Nassau!" (With great self-complacency.) "I takes my three plates of hot cakes, too, and then I feels in good humor with you all!"

THE JOURNAL.

"JUNE ——. Mr. I—— s has been here to-night, and had a very good class in spelling and reading. Under his teaching, some of the boys are evidently making considerable improvement. The word 'gristle' seemed to puzzle them exceedingly. They spelt it in every imaginable way but the right. At last, when it was accomplished, Mr. I—— s asked them what was gristle? One of them answered, 'The old fellow who gives out papers in the *Herald* Office!' This was said with so much sobriety that it was difficult to discover whether he was in earnest or not.

"June 4.—When a strange lad comes from the office of the Children's Aid Society to sleep for a night or two at the Lodging-House, he takes much interest in the sayings and doings of the boys. He will sit apart, silently watching their proceedings, his features, however, wearing an expression of blended curiosity and pleasure. He enjoys their repartees and *bon mots*; for the newsboys are little Curranes in their way, and can perpetrate a pun with ease.

"The first thing the newsboy does on entering the Lodging-House in the evening is to perform an ablution; and having washed his face and hands he takes his seat at the desk. Some employ their time in reading a favorite book from the library—perhaps the *Naval History of the United States*, the *Life of General Marion*, or *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Others chat agreeably together on the affairs of the day—the doings at Tammany Hall and the Tabernacle. A few play at chequers; and in a corner, 'out of the way, may be seen sometimes one or two stitching the rents which the wear and tear of time had made in their pants. 'PADDY MOORE, why don't you have buttons in your pants for your suspenders?' 'Sure the holes will do as well, Sir.'

"As I write there are two or three at every desk, attentively reading some good book. They are acquiring a taste for books, and several of them are tolerably acquainted with geography and the history of their country. The selection in the library is good, and calculated to interest and amuse them considerably.

"JUNE 6.—A sad accident occurred to poor Paddy MOORE this evening. He fell through the loft of a building near the Lodging-House, and had his arm broken. As he is much liked among the newsboys, and, indeed, by all who know him, they regret his suffering with many expressions of sympathy. Some blame, they say, attaches to a companion, (our worthy friend *Fatty*.) This boy, it appears, is ill-omened in their eyes, as he happened to have been with PADDY MOORE when he was run over by the stage some months ago. He was taken in a covered car to the Hospital. PADDY is an original, and has many peculiar traits of character. Of a playful disposition, and good-natured, he is possessed of a considerable fund of sly humor. As he has had so many escapes, it is to be hoped that he will be fortunate on the present occasion also.

JUNE 11.—One boy who does not usually make much money, on coming up to-night, went straight to the bank, and dropped in it two pieces of silver; then taking a gold dollar in his fingers and thumb, and shutting one eye, and bringing the other to that particular focus indicative of successful knowingness, "Ma! ain't that *good?*" "But how did you make all that, MIKE?" "I know; plenty of money, Sir!" "But how is it?" "It's all from 'Vilikins and his Dinah, Sir!'" On further explanation, it appeared he had been selling songs, and had sold an armful at a great profit.

"THE LITTLE COLORED BOAR.

"JUNE 12.—I was much amused, a day or two since, at the office, by a little colored boy. He played all manner of mischievous antics. He could not sit still for a moment. He set the other boys by the ears. If one of them chanced to smile, he showed his white teeth in a broad grin, or rolled his eyes in that peculiar way which only those in the colored gentlemen can do. He complained to Mr. MACNY, and soon got into difficulties with them. The most demure boy in the office could not at times suppress a smile, when he spun round in the chair, or spilt the ink over the paper on which he was scrawling. He only remained quiet while eating some bread which he got from Mr. M. This he did something like a Turk enjoying his opium in delightful abstraction, the whites of his eyes turned towards the ceiling. Mr. M. intended to get him a place in the country, but he stole away in the afternoon."

O. L. Z.

The British Consul at Cincinnati Charged with Enlisting Recruits for the Crimean Army.

We mentioned yesterday morning, that an important arrest was likely to come off during the day. In this we referred to the contemplated prosecution of CHARLES ROWCROFT, Esq., British Consul at this port, and certain other parties, who, it was alleged, had been enlisting recruits for the English army in the Crimea, contrary to the laws and treaty stipulations of the United States. The warrants were sued out by United States Deputy Marshal GEORGE S. BENNETT, before United States Commissioner WALLACE WARDEN, and Mr. BENNETT having, with his Special Deputy JOHN ELLIS, procured the assistance of officers, proceeded yesterday morning to make the arrest, as it was reported that the party were upon the point of leaving for Halifax. Most of those arrested were found at the dépôt of the Little Miami Railroad.

The British Consul was arrested at his residence, and the whole party were taken to the rooms of the United States Court, on Fourth-street.

All but one or two of the persons arrested are Germans or Hungarians, and their names are: Fred. Poehner, Frank Rothenbucker, John Linderschmidt, M. Moschenhain, Wm. Schmetzer, John Kammerer, Nich. Finsterbeck, Jacob Grabaoke, John Baumer, Peter Luxius, John Dern, —— Turnbull, —— Mackay, David Rady, Charles Rowsdroft, Dr. Hamilton.

DAVID RADY is an Irishman, and FRED. POEHNER, who, it is alleged, was to be captain of the party, is a Hungarian.

The case being called up at 11 o'clock, before U. S. Commissioner WARDEN, Mr. KETCHUM, the attorney appointed in the absence of the U. S. Attorney, to prosecute the suit, asked a continuance until to-day, to enable him to prepare a case.

Messrs. KING and TAFT, attorneys for Mr. ROWCROFT, objected, as their client was ready for trial, and fully able to prove his innocence. He was willing to answer the charge, but was not willing to give bail to oblige the prosecution.

The Commissioner finally continued the case until 3 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Consul ROWCROFT was allowed to leave on his parol of honor. The other defendants were required to give bail in the sum of $300 each, or in default thereof, to remain in custody.

The general impression among our citizens seems to be that Mr. ROWCROFT will be honorably acquitted. It is stated that he has been greatly annoyed by daily applications from persons who were anxious to join the army in the Crimea, and from this circumstance his complicity was, perhaps, inferred.

The story that a second party of recruits was to be arrested last night, was entirely without foundation.—*Daily Columbian, July 11.*

General Assembly's (N. S.) Presbyterian Minutes.

We have been furnished in advance of the publication of the Assembly's Minutes, with the following summary:

Synods	24	Licentiates	113
Presbyteries	109	Candidates	238
Ministers	1,567	Churches	1,669
Additions on examination			5,816
Additions on certificate			4,890
Whole number in communion			145,093
Baptisms of adults			1,705
Baptisms of infants			3,924

CONTRIBUTIONS

Comr's Fund	$ 3,402 32	Foreign Missions	$8,868 30
Contingent Fund	1,495 26	Education	37,710 26
Domestic Missions	76,871 37	Publication	46,322 91

One has been added to the number of Synods. The Presbyteries are the same in number as compared with last year. Five more ministers, three less licentiates, and forty more candidates, are recorded. The churches are too less. Several very small churches that have become extinct, having been struck from the roll of the Presbyteries, and a few have become Independent, or O. S., and so overbalancing the new churches that have been formed.

Although the returns from the churches are imperfect, they show the gratifying fact of an advance in the number of communicants. The net increase is 1,552. As the number of additions has amounted to 10,706, the number of removals by certificate, death or otherwise, has been 9,154. A similar fluctuation appears in the list of ministers. The alphabetical roll of ministers and licentiates, at the end of the Minutes, contains 120 new names, while 116 have disappeared. Of the latter, 33, an unusually large number, have been removed by death. The increase in the number of candidates gives pleasing evidence of a ministry in prospect. Nearly 6,000, it will be seen, have been added to the churches on profession; perhaps more. The fruits of many of the revivals of the past season are yet to be gathered in.

Although the last year's report of Contributions to Domestic Missions included the large sums given to the $100,000 Fund for Church erection, this year's report shows a diminution of less than $25,000; while the contributions to the Foreign Missions have advanced more than $6,000, and to the Publication Cause more than $15,000. The last year's report also included the contributions to the endowment of the Union Theological Seminary, which, in the case of a single church amounted to about $50,000, which almost covers the deficiency of that column.—*Evangelist.*

Gov. Reeder and Stringfellow.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 9.

The many rumors reaching our city respecting the quarrel and reported collision between Governor REEDER and STRINGFELLOW, all of which come through the ATCHISON presses, have been received by us with no little incredulity.

At length, by letter from an individual who was a spectator of the meeting, and in the truth of whose statement we have full confidence, we learn that STRINGFELLOW did not strike Governor REEDER with his fist, nor use towards him that lofty style of speech which the correspondent of the *Republican* has placed in his mouth.

The true state of the case is, that STRINGFELLOW approached Governor REEDER, and, in a bluff, insulting way, put inquiries to him concerning certain statements made by him in his speeches in the East. The Governor, observing the blackguardism of his opponent's manner, declined answering his questions, and told him to leave his presence, as he desired no contact with him. At this STRINGFELLOW made an attempt to strike him, but failed, upon which the Governor drew a pistol from his breast pocket and threatened death if his antagonist approached another step. STRINGFELLOW then withdrew.

This makes quite a different story of the interview, and puts *Second-fiddle* STRINGFELLOW in a less enviable light.

Obituary.

DEATH OF JAMES M. FRENCH.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. JAMES M. FRENCH, who expired at his residence in this city after a lingering illness which he bore with great resignation and fortitude.

Mr. FRENCH, although comparatively a young man, had identified himself largely in the politics of the State. He was one of the founders of the New School of Democracy, and through ill report and good report, prosperity and adversity, adhered tenaciously to his party. For three years, from 1843 to 1846, he was one of the proprietors and editors of the Albany *Atlas*, then as now, the leading Barnburner organ in the State. At the time of his death, he held the office of Pension Agent for the Northern District, the duties of which he performed with honesty and ability. Mr. FRENCH was of an amiable and genial temper, and showed no little strength of character in encountering the ups and downs of life. He had "troops of friends," both in his political and social relations, who will mourn in him the loss of one who valued friendship not lightly, and to whom he had endeared himself by his many self-sacrificing and amiable qualities.—*Albany Express.*

THE DEVIL RIGHT FOR ONCE.—The New-York correspondent of the *Congregationalist* writes: Dr. H., who is pastor of an Orthodox church, had been *for some time* annoyed by the forwardness of a lay brother to "speak" whenever an opportunity was offered, to the frequent exclusion of those whose remarks had a greater tendency to edification. This had been carried so far that the pastor, whenever he stated that "an opportunity would now be afforded for any brother to offer an exhortation," had always a secret dread of the loquacious member. On one special occasion, the latter prefaced a prosy, incoherent harangue, with an account of a previous controversy he had been carrying on with the Evil One, adverse. "My dear brethren," said he, "the devil and I have been fighting for more than twenty minutes; he told me not to speak to-night, but I determined I would; he said some of the rest could speak better than I, but still I felt that I could not keep silence; he even whispered that I spoke too often, and that nobody wanted to hear me; but I was not to be put down that way, and now that I have gained the victory, I must tell you all that is in my heart." Then followed the tedious harangue aforesaid. As they were coming out of the session room, the good pastor inclined his head so that his mouth approached the ear of the militant member, and whispered—"Brother, *I think the Devil was right!*"

ANTIOCH COLLEGE IN DEBT.—Antioch College, it appears, is $75,000 in debt. Of that sum, $20,000 is due to the Connecticut Life Insurance and Trust Company, at 8 per cent. interest. The Convention of Unitarians lately in session at Buffalo took measures to relieve the Institution of its load, and assist to pay the salaries of professors, tutors, &c. The Buffalo *Democracy* says that "while $24 a year are charged for tuition at this noble institution, and young men are boarded there for $1 25 per week, the Clark County Bank, on a debt due it of $20,000, and the Xenia Branch Bank, on a debt due it of $4,000, are each sucking 12 per cent. per annum interest out of the staggering and impoverished College."

MARKET REPORTS.

MARKETS...*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

MONDAY, July 13—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue rather quiet and unsettled. Some sales have been made at $6 50 for Pearls, and $6 62½ for Pots, ⅌ 100 lbs., but these rates are not satisfactory to either party, and in consequence but little is being done.

COFFEE—Has not varied much. The day's business consists of 300 bags Laguayra, at 11c.@11¼c.; 200 pks. Java, at 14¼c.@14½c., and 1,800 bags Rio, part at 10c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The advance noticed in our last is pretty well sustained, but the market is not very active thereat.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Mobile.	Florida.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling	10½	10½	11	11½
Middling Fair	11½	11½	11½	12½
Fair	12½	12½	12½	13½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still in fair request, chiefly for home use, and while the low grades, especially of Western, are a shade lower, all descriptions exhibit, if anything, a rising tenor. The day's transactions include 6,700 bbls., within our revised range:

Inferior State	$8 37½@ 8 50
Ordinary State	8 50 @ 8 62½
Straight State	8 62½@ 8 75
Favorite and Extra State	8 75 @ 9 12½
Mixed Western	9 00 @ 9 25
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 25 @ 8 50
Fancy Michigan	9 50 @ 9 75
Common to good Ohio	8 12½@ 9 50
Fancy Ohio	9 50 @ 9 75
Extra Ohio	9 75 @12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 50 @10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	10 00 @12 75

Canadian is brisker and firmer, with sales of 1,500 bbls., at $10c@$11 12½ for inferior common to choice extra grades ⅌ bbl. Southern is still not very active or buoyant. Only 1,100 bbls. found buyers to-day at $10 12½@$12 for low mixed to extra brands ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues to be sparingly inquired for, including fine and superfine, in lots, at $7 37½@$8 87½ ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is also in slack request, at $4 75 for Pennsylvania, $4 67½ for Jersey, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good demand at full prices, with sales since our last of 2,000 bushels Michigan White, part at $2 50; and 1,000 heated new Southern Red at $1 65, ⅌ bushel. Rye is dull and not worth over $1 48@$1 49 ⅌ bushel. Barley remains as last noticed. State and Western Oats are in limited demand, but stiffly held, at 62c.@65c. ⅌ bushel. Corn is still more freely offered at easier prices, which sustains the active inquiry for home use and export. The day's sales amount to nearly 100,000 bushels, chiefly good to prime Western Mixed, at 90c.@91c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—There were 250 bales of River purchased at $1 06@$1 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in better request, and are very firmly held, at 25c @27c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is salable and steady at $28@$29, cash, and $29 50@$31, usual credit, ⅌ ton. Nothing new in other descriptions.

LATHS—Eastern are quiet at unchanged quotations.

LIME—Rockland is less abundant and is now held at 80c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—The light stock and high claims of owners check sales; these, for this day, have been limited at yesterday's prices.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. A rather livelier inquiry exists for Spirits Turpentine at 40c.@41c. ⅌ gallon, with less offering at these rates. Common Resin is likewise in slightly improved demand within a range of from $1 65@$1 90 ⅌ 310 lbs.; delivered.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive remain as previously reported. Red Oil is selling slowly at 86c.@90c. ⅌ gallon. Palm continues dull and nominal. Linseed rules quiet and languid, in lots, at 56c.@57c. ⅌ gallon. Lard Oil has not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in better request at still stronger prices, the day's sales consisting of 1,600 bbls. at $19 50 for new Mess; $18 50 for new Prime, and $19 25 for old Mess ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats rule quiet but steady; 150 pkgs. brought 9½c.@10½c. for Hams, and 7½c.@8c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Lard dull and drooping, sales having been made to-day of 200 bbls. and tcs. fair to Prime, at 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in fair demand at full rates: 200 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$12 for Country Mess; $16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do., ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy within a range of from $16@$16 ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams are quiet and nominal from $15@$17 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter is obtainable at 14c.@17c. for Ohio; 16c.@20c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c.@23c. for choice do., ⅌ lb. Cheese is worth but from 4c.@9c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Only a very limited business has been transacted to-day again at $5 62½@$6 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SOAP—There were 150 boxes Castile disposed of at 10½c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Continued as last noticed, with sales of 650 hhds. Cuba at 5½c.@6¼c.; and 300 New-Orleans at 6c.@6½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Only 7,500 lbs. Prime changed hands at previous figures.

WHISKY—There have been 350 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold, mostly at 41c. ⅌ gallon—though a higher rate was claimed.

FREIGHTS—The business continued on a very moderate scale, owing partly to the liability of shippers to secure a sufficient quantity of produce on suitable terms; and partly to the increasing firmness of shipowners. For British and Continental ports, this day's engagements have been made in a straggling way, at about yesterday's quotations—many of which do not now suit shipowners.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY April 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
ap7, 6t-law2y

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
s16, 6t-law2y

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 6, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMAN'S BANK of Washington County, at Hoosick, Washington County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
s16, 6t-law2y

SAVINGS BANK.—Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks and others, No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Interest on deposits made on or before the 15th July will bear interest as if made before the 1st inst.

Bank open DAILY, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—33-37 Gourlaer-st., 9th st., for the benefit of all classes of persons. Deposits made in this Bank on or before the 16th inst. will bear interest from the 1st July. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $200 and under, and five per cent. on sums over $200.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.—No. 31 THIRD-AVENUE, one door above 21st-st. Open daily from 10 to 2, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $5 to $400, and 5 per cent. on sums over $400. Deposits made on or before MONDAY, July 16, will draw interest from July 1.
WILLIAM H. FEAST, President.
H. LOUTBOROUGH, Secretary. } JAMES SEEBLER, Vice-President.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 66 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $5 to $400.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. T. AP PENN, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 644 Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 16th inst. will be entitled to interest from the 1st, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on all sums of $200 and under. By order.
A. A. ARCHER, Secretary. D. J. BROWN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 187 Chatham-st., New-York, June 30, 1855.—At a meeting of the Trustees, it received that under the provisions of the by-laws, an interest on and hereby is declared for the six months ending the 1st July inst., at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $300, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $300, and not exceeding $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months before the 1st July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 16.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

Bank open for business MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 9 to 2 P. M.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES F. HAIGHT, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of five per cent. from the net earnings of the Company, to the 31st of May last, to be paid to the stockholders in the main line, standing on the books of the Company on the 20th June.

Payment to be made on the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of July, 1855, with interest semi-annually, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, in the City of New-York.

Stockholders on the New-York books will receive their dividend at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New-York, on and after the 1st of August.
Signed, E. HOCKWELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 66 Warren-st.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all amounts entitled thereto for the last six months, payable on and after the 20th instant. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. All deposits made on or before 20th inst. will draw interest from the 1st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
N. T. AP PENN, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that a Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 16. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of Depositors as principal.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKIE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y., 11th July, 1855.—DIVIDEND.—The Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. from their earnings of last six months, ending 30th ult., payable in cash on and after 16th; viz.: On all stock registered on the books of the company in this City, at the office of Messrs. ATWOOD & CO., No. 2 Wall-st.; on all other at the office of the Company in Milwaukie. The transfer books will remain closed until 19th inst. For order of Board of Directors.
JOHN CATLIN, President.

DIVIDEND.—BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 267 Broadway, (entrance in Park-place).—Depositors are notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all amounts entitled thereto, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $300, and 4 per cent. per annum on all sums over $300, will be paid on and after Monday, the 16th inst. Interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

DIVIDEND.—THE PEOPLE'S COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 61 Wall-st., and 24-ave. cor. 9th-st., (Bible House.) The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office, 24-ave. cor. 9th-st. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 24th inst., until that date. By order of the Board.
WM. H. RISLEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1855.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 9 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1855.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the twelfth next, the 1st day of July, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1855.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 59 Cedar-st., near Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this

AUCTION SALES.

CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL, COAL WORKS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in pursuance and fulfillment of the trust, discretion and powers vested in and conferred to me, in and by a certain deed of trust or mortgage, executed by the CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY, bearing date the 10th day of April, 1853, and recorded in the office for recording deeds in the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book, vol. 22, page 531, &c. I will expose to sale, by Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on 4th-st., in the CITY of PITTSBURG, Penn., on the SECOND DAY of AUGUST, 1855, at 2 o'clock P. M., all and singular the ESTATE, PROPERTY, and PREMISES included in and intended and covered by said deed, and briefly designated and described as follows: All the Stone or Mineral Coal which is in and lies under the surface of those five tracts of land, situate in Robinson Township, in the county aforesaid, to wit: The Burnside Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, John and Jesse Nickle, M. Harbison and William McCormick, containing 112 acres and 102 perches, and particularly described in a deed from Z. W. Remington to said Company, recorded in the office aforesaid, in Deed Book, vol. 91, page 169. The McCormick Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, McCoy's heirs, the Burnside tract and Samuel McCurdy, containing 149 acres and 88.3 perches—described in a deed from Wm. McCormick to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 162. The Marks Tract, adjoining the lands of Edmundson, Phillips, Samuel Riddle, James Robinson and others, containing 218 acres—described in a deed from William Marks to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 159. The Edmundson Tract, adjoining lands of Wm. Marks and the Pittsburg and Steubenville Road, containing 94 acres 92 perches—described in a deed from Joseph Edmundson to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 175. The Irwin Tract, bounded by lands of Samuel McCurdy, Aiken's heirs, Lewis Thornberg's heirs and J. H. Davis' heirs, containing 86 acres 112 perches—described in a deed from John Irwin and wife to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 89, page 321. Also, all that certain piece of land called the McKee Tract, in said township, near the mouth of Chartiers Creek, bounded by lands of Alexander McKee and the Ohio River, and containing eight acres described in a deed from Z. W. Remington and wife to said Company, recorded in said volume 91, page 172, on which are erected five frame dwelling-houses and harbor improvements. Also, all that other certain piece of land in said township, containing ten acres, lying on the Ohio River, above McKee's Rocks, and adjoining said eight-acre tract, and also, a piece of ground of the width of 25 feet, commencing on the southwestern end of said ten acres and extending therefrom to a white oak on McKee's upper line, near Chartiers Creek, with the privilege of maintaining thereon a Railroad, &c., the interest of said Company being a leasehold for 20 years from 1st of April, 1852, subject to a ground rent of $600 a year until April 1, 1862, and thereafter $800 a year, on which piece of land are erected a coal tipple, railroad wharf, office, engine-shed, [illegible] and scale, and harbor and other improvements—and premises and privileges being described and demised in a lease from Alex. McKee to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 82, page 286, and the assignment thereof to said Company in said volume 91, page 177. Also, all those 23 Lots of Ground composing the village of Remington, laid out upon the said McCormick Tract, being each 50 feet in front and in rear, and 150 feet in depth, and on each of which is erected a two-story frame dwelling-house. Also, all that Railroad and construction known as the Chartiers Coal Company's Railroad, extending from the Ohio River to said Village of Remington, being about seven miles in length, and all the materials, equipments and appurtenances thereof, and of the said Company's Depots, Pits, Mines and Coal Works, including two Locomotive Steam-engines, 60 Burden Cars, 150 Pit Cars, Trucks, Tools, Implements, Fixtures, Materials and Machinery, and also, all the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation. J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, July 18, at 2 P. M., all the property of the late GUILFORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, situated in the borough of Guilford, Conn., consisting of a well arranged Machine Shop, 120 by 40 feet, two stories, with a large attic, cupola and bell, one foundry building, 136 feet in length, one store-house and wharf, one blacksmith shop, forges, anvils and [illegible], two two-story dwellings, designed for a boarding-house, barn and garden connected therewith, and about 7 acres of upland and meadow. One steam engine of 18 or 20 horse-power, nearly new, steam pumps, &c., about 500 feet of shafting, pulleys and belting, one large heavy engine lathe, with boring machines attached, nine engine lathes of various sizes and patterns, 1 planer, 2 upright drills, flasks, patterns, circular saws, tumbling barrels, grindstones, &c. The situation of this property, being near the centre of a pleasant and healthy village, its proximity to the N. H. & N. L. Railroad, and water navigation, renders it a peculiarly favorable location for the prosecution of any kind of manufacturing business. The Lathes and other machinery will be sold at private sale, if application is made previous to the public sale; but on that day the whole will be sold without reserve, as a whole, or in such parts as may seem the most desirable. For further particulars, inquire of SAMUEL C. JOHNSON, Agent, Guilford, Conn., or of WM. FAULKNER, No. 4 Sandford's Block, New-Haven.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 31, 1855, at 12 o'clock, M., the whole main line of the Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the inclined plans, the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to the Junction, the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania Canal from the Junction to the Eastern terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad to Pittsburg, and including also the Bridge over the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island, together with all the surplus water power of said Canals, and all the reservoirs, machinery, locomotives, cars, trucks, stationary engines, work-shops, water stations, toll-houses, offices, stock and materials whatsoever, and wheresoever thereunto belonging, or held for the use of the same, and together with all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to all property, real, personal and mixed, belonging to the same. On the terms and conditions prescribed by the said act of Assembly, copies of which may be obtained on application at, or letter addressed to, the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, Penn. JAS. POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 9, 1855.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT CHESEBROUGH against WILLIAM THOMPSON et al.—In pursuance of a Judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale on the 7th day of August, 1855, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate on the northeasterly side of Fifty-fifth (55th) st., between the 1st and 2d avs. of the City of New-York, and designated by the number (158) on a map on file in the office of Register in the City and County of New-York, entitled "A map of 460 lots of ground, situate in the XIIth Ward of the City of New-York, the property of Henry Brevoort and Jacob D. Odell, surveyed by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, May, 1836," which lot of land and premises are further described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly line of 55th-st., distant 125 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly line of 55th-st., with the southerly line of the 2d av., thence running northeasterly and parallel with 2d-av. 100 feet 4 inches to the centre line of the block between 55th and 56th sts., thence southeasterly and parallel with 55th-st. 25 feet, thence southwesterly and parallel with 2d-av. 100 feet 4 inches to the northeasterly line of 55th-st., thence northwesterly along the northeasterly line of 55th-st. 25 feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, June 6, 1855.
JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.
E. I. CHESEBROUGH, Plaintiff's Attorney. jy7-2awSw

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ALL THE ELEGANT FURNITURE contained in house No. 72 8th-av., near 13th-st., THIS DAY, July 13, at 10½ o'clock. The sale will be without reserve, and positive, rain or shine. Catalogues of which can be obtained at the house, and the whole examined on the morning of sale. It consists of elegant rosewood piano-forte, solid rosewood parlor suite in tapestry, rosewood marble-top tables, oval and pier mirrors, marble-top rosewood etagere, mirror front; sofas, tête-à-têtes, arm and reception chairs, splendid mantel-vases, French clock, oil-paintings, shades and curtains, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, pure hair mattresses, marble-top rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, rosewood and mahogany wash-stands, china toilet sets, rockers, card and sofa tables, damask lounges, rich carpets, rugs, oil-cloth, dining and breakfast tables, spring seat and French chairs, in velvet and hair cloth, with a large variety of chamber and basement furniture, rich china, silver ware, cutlery, iron ware, &c. A deposit will be required of all purchasers.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, OIL CLOTHS, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE, CUTLERY, &c. &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, July 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction-rooms, No. 30 Beekman-st., second story, all the furniture of a large three-story house, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany furniture of every description, viz.: Rosewood parlor furniture in brocatelle, do. in hair cloth and velvet, mahogany wardrobes and bookcases, secretary, dressing and plain bureaus, with and without marble tops, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre tables, dining and extension do., sofas and tête-à-têtes, French bedsteads, couches and couch bedsteads, full French mahogany and other bedsteads, large French plate mirrors, oval do., oil paintings, Voltaire and carved rocking-chairs, spring-seat do., cottage furniture in suites, three-ply, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, mantel, hall and other clocks; oak furniture, &c. &c. Also, every description of good furniture, but little used, from a family breaking up. Also, a lot of feather beds, hair mattresses, china and glass ware, table cutlery, &c., &c. N. B.—All the above furniture will be sold without reserve, and without regard to weather. Catalogues ready early on Friday morning.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, SILVERWARE, &c., &c., to close a consignment.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on SATURDAY, July 14, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st., household furniture, &c., consisting in part of mahogany and black walnut suites, in hair cloth and do. [illegible], sofas, chairs, side and centre tables, mahogany marble top bureaus, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, mattresses, lounges, mahogany and oak desks, carpets, silver plate, &c. Together with a lot of oil paintings, remaining from the last sale. The whole to be positively sold to pay advances, and to make room for other sales.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY—FRIDAY, July 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 12 Maiden-lane.—OIL PAINTINGS AND FRAMES.—A large and very splendid assortment of elegant Oil Paintings in richly gilt and elaborate frames, among which are numerous superb landscape paintings, marine views and with frames—foreign and home scenery; historical painting, very fine; game, fruit and flower pieces, very rich; marine views, winter scenery, very fine; rural and architectural views, figures, &c. Also, a variety of engravings and etchings, with which the sale will commence. This collection is well worthy the attention of the public generally, as it is from the hands of eminent foreign and native artists.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY H. B. WOOLLEY & CO.—Will sell THIS DAY, Friday, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, Nos. 34 and 36 Beekman-st., corner William, a large amount of household furniture, consisting of superior rosewood piano, made by Dubois and the celebrated Chickering. The latter must be sold, as the owner leaves shortly for Europe. An excellent organ and one of Horton's make melodeons; also, one rosewood suite in French brocatelle, and any amount of all kinds of furniture; silver plated and glassware; China sets, &c., &c.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.
BY JORDAN & CO.—Books and Fancy Goods.—Salesroom No. 324 Broadway.—FRIDAY EVENING, July 13, at 7½ o'clock, large sale of Standard and Miscellaneous books, stationery, fancy goods, &c. (The books are all new and in good order.)

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 384 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., a large and splendid assortment of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut furniture; also, gilt frame mirrors, oil paintings, rich china and silver-plated ware, table cutlery, &c.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Broad-st., will give their attention to the purchase and sale by private contract of every description of Real Estate; to the borrowing and loaning of money on Bond and Mortgage, and to the leasing of houses and country seats. Rents collected and appraised on favorable terms.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No. 48 Pine-st., corner of William.—FRIDAY, July 20, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
$4,000 seven per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, due 1881, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York, $1,000 each.
20 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Co. stock, $25 each.
$2,000 seven per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Flushing Railroad Co., due 1866, interest payable March 1 and Sept. 1, in New-York, $1,000 each.
$2,000 six per cent. bonds of the State of Virginia, $1,000 each.
$5,000 seven per cent. first mortgage convertible bonds of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co., due 1875, interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1, in New-York, $1,000 each.
$5,000 six per cent. bonds State of Missouri, $1,000 each.
Also, Hypothecated Stock.
$2,000 seven per cent. second mortgage convertible bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Co., due 1860, interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1, in New-York, $1,000 each.
200 shares proprietors of the city of Brunswick stock, $1,000 each.
100 shares Cumberland Coal Co. stock, $100 each.
100 shares Hampshire Coal Co. stock, $100 each.

I. BERNSTEIN, Auctioneer.
BY PECARE, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS.—No. 51 Liberty-st.—on MONDAY, July 16, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, that desirable lot, 50 by 150, on Washington-av., (being part of lot 46,) with a two-story brick building thereon, situate in Upper Morrisania village. The ground is well laid out, fruit trees, &c. Also, a good well on the premises. Terms easy. For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 51 Liberty-st.

JOHN F. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.
BY DAY, RUSSELL & CO.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—THIS FORENOON, (Friday,) we will sell without reserve, at No. 85 Nassau-st., near Fulton, at 10½ o'clock, a large collection of superb household furniture of every description, both useful and ornamental. Also, plated ware, cutlery, fancy goods, oil paintings, mirrors, &c. Terms cash, and deposits required from strangers.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.
GROCERIES, WAGONS, FURNITURE, RAISINS.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 37 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich, brushes, smoked beef, cheese, starch, coffee, tea, nuts, figs, prunes, macaroni, knives, files, scissors, saws, hammers, chisels, clocks, coats, vests, pants, vest patterns, scales, cigars, crockery.

PECARE, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS—REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 51 Liberty-st., one door from Nassau-st., will give their personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, and Mortgages, at public and private sale, and to the sale at auction of Cargoes, Household Furniture, Paintings, Statuary, Works of Art, Jewelry, &c., and to outdoor sales generally.
Money liberally advanced on Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, Furniture, &c., left on sale with us. Loans negotiated.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of SWAN & WETMORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, FREDERICK G. SWAN being alone authorized and empowered to settle the affairs of the late concern.
FREDERICK G. SWAN.
EDWARD A. WETMORE.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of FREDERICK G. SWAN. That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the General Dry Goods Commission Business, in the City of New-York. That FREDERICK G. SWAN, of the City of New-York, is the general partner, and CALEB SWAN, BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, and GEORGE A. BOCK, all of said City, are the special partners. That the said special partners have contributed and paid in cash as capital to the common stock the sum of One Hundred and Five Thousand Dollars, as follows: CALEB SWAN, Fifty Thousand Dollars; BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, Thirty Thousand Dollars; GEORGE A. BOCK, Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars. That the said partnership is to commence on the 2d day of July, in the year 1855, and to terminate on the 30th day of June, 1860.
FREDERICK G. SWAN,
CALEB SWAN,
BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior,
GEORGE A. BOCK.
Dated New-York, June 30, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have associated themselves in business under the name of H. GERKER, SON & CO., as manufacturers of glue, curled hair, isinglass, gelatine, cowhide whips, and dealers in brushes, &c., and will continue the business of the late firm of GERKER & BEEHLER, at their factory, northwest corner of 5th and Columbia sts., warehouse No. 23 Commerce-st., Philadelphia; and No. 47 Vesey-st., New-York.
HENRY GERKER,
HENRY JORDON,
FREDERICK STAAKE,
FREDERICK GERKER.

NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY GERKER & TOBIAS BEEHLER, under the firm of GERKER & BEEHLER, is this day dissolved by the death of TOBIAS BEEHLER. The business of the late firm will be settled only by the surviving partner. H. GERKER.
PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1855.

EXCURSIONS.

JULY, 1855.—The OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, for SHREWSBURY, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch, Fort Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown) and Red Bank.
Will run as follows, from foot of Jay-st., pier N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad depot.
FARE 37½ CENTS.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.			LEAVES RED BANK.		
Tuesday, July 10	12	M.	Tuesday, July 10	6	P. M.
Wednesday, July 11	1	P. M.	Wednesday, July 11	6	P. M.
Thursday, July 12	1½	P. M.	Thursday, July 12	5	P. M.
Friday, July 13	2	P. M.	Friday, July 13	6½	P. M.
Saturday, July 14	3½	P. M.	Saturday, July 14	6½	P. M.
Sunday, July 15	8½	A. M.	Sunday, July 15	6	P. M.
Monday, July 16	6	A. M.	Monday, July 16	2	P. M.
Monday, July 16	4	P. M.	Tuesday, July 17	7	A. M.
Tuesday, July 17	4	P. M.			

ELIAS HAIGHT'S line of Squan Stages connect with this Boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The new and light draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BOWNE, will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows:
FARE 37½ CENTS.

Leave New-York. July.			Leave Ocean Port. July.		
10—Tuesday	11	A. M.	10—Tuesday	4	P. M.
11—Wednesday	6	A. M.	11—Wednesday	5	P. M.
12—Thursday	6½	A. M.	12—Thursday	3	P. M.
13—Friday	7	A. M.	13—Friday	3	P. M.
14—Saturday	3	P. M.	14—Saturday	7	P. M.
15—Sunday	8	A. M.	15—Sunday	4	P. M.
16—Monday	5	A. M.	16—Monday	6	A. M.

Nelson Taylor's stages for Squan Village connect with this boat. Also stages for Red Bank and other parts of the country.

FOR THE FISHING BANKS.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. W. H. WOOD, will make her regular trips to the Fishing Banks on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, (commencing July 3, 1855,) leaving foot Broome-st., East River, 7 A. M.; foot Gouverneur-st., East River, 7.15 A. M.; foot Peck-slip, East River, 7.30 A. M.; Spring-st., North River, 8 A. M.; Robinson-st., North River, 8.15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 8.30 A. M. Refreshments, fishing tackle and bait furnished on board.
N. B.—The steamer CROTON can be chartered for excursions on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. For particulars inquire of WILLIAM G. LOCKWOOD, No. 27 South-st., or of the Captain on board the boat.

NATIONAL GUARD ENCAMPMENT AT KINGSTON.—Passengers leave by the Hudson River Railroad cars from Chambers-st.:
At 6 A. M., arrive at Rhinebeck at 9:05 A. M.
At 9 A. M., arrive at Rhinebeck at 12:34 P. M.
At 12 M., arrive at Rhinebeck at 3:30 P. M.
At 5 P. M., arrive at Rhinebeck at 8:26 P. M.
Leave Rhinebeck for New-York—At 6:36 A. M.; at 1:18 P. M.; at 10:23 A. M.; and at 6:38 P. M.
Ferry boats connect at Rhinebeck for Kingston on arrival of above trains.

GRAND EXCURSION TO KINGSTON—FRIDAY, July 13, 1855, by the safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. B. HANKS, Commander—leaving pier foot of King-st. at 6 o'clock A. M., Pier No. 3, N. R., at 6½, Chambers-st. at 7, Hammond st. at 7½, 28th st. at 8 precisely, arriving at Kingston early in the afternoon, in time for passengers to witness the Grand Review of the 7th Regiment N. Y. S. M. and participate in the Ball in the evening. Returning, will leave Kingston as soon as the entertainments are over, arriving early next morning. Fare for the Excursion, $1 50; each way, $1.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt. RODMAN, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: Pier foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Pier foot Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Pier No. 3 North River, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaving Coney Island at 11 A. M., 2 and 6½ P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

FOR CHARTER.—The large and commodious steamer CROTON can be chartered for Excursions on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS. For particulars apply to WILLIAM G. LOCKWOOD, No. 27 South-st., or Capt. WILLIAM H. WOOD, on board the boat at the foot of 13th-st., East River.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—The substantial steamer SPLENDID can be chartered by respectable parties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, cheaper than any other boat of the same class. Apply on board, at the Duane-st. Pier.

FURNITURE.

DESKS! DESKS!! DESKS!!!—Double and single standing desks from 3 to 9 feet; double and single sitting desks of every variety from 3 to 8 feet; office tables from 3 to 9 feet; office chairs and desk stools of every description at KNOX'S Desk Store, No. 80 Beekman-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON.
N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE at FACTORY PRICES.
WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD CAR-BRAKE COMPANY.—No. 62 Beaver-st., New-York.—President, GOUVERNEUR MORRIS; Secretary and Treasurer, NORMAN S. WASHBURN; General Agent, WILLIAM G. CREAMER. Directors—GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, HENRY SHELDEN, JOHN M. HOPKINS, WILLIAM MORRIS, WILLIAM G. CREAMER.
We now offer to Railroad Companies the cheapest, simplest and most efficient method of enabling the engineer of a locomotive to apply the entire brakes of a train of cars, that has ever been made. We have in our office a full sized model, showing the operation of this invention perfectly, to which we ask the attention of all persons interested in Railroads. It is needless to describe the advantages of giving the engineer the power to apply the brakes; suffice it to say there is hardly a railroad accident occurs but that the adoption and proper understanding of this invention would totally prevent or greatly mitigate. Its immediate adoption is demanded as well by the interests of the company as the safety of persons and property conveyed by Railroads. We offer every facility to Companies desirous of testing, for themselves, the advantages of this method. For circulars and other information apply at the office of the Company. W. G. CREAMER, General Agent.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.
By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition (500,000) 18mo., pp. 250. (On fine paper, extra binding, $1.)
Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.
Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.
DAYTON, May 1, 1847.
Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—My Dear Sir:—My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this one another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.
For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor-House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (*Tribune* Buildings,) and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or to box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.
He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.
In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.
No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.
Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.
MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFELIN, BROS & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 118 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERRELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.
Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—Mrs. CROCKER, Ladies' Physician—Office No. 580 Houston-st., second door west of Broadway. Ladies who are suffering from the many distressing complaints to which our sex is subject will find speedy and permanent relief by consulting Mrs. C., as she has paid particular attention to uterine diseases of every description. General weakness, dyspepsia, liver complaint, scrofula, &c., treated with skill. Also, attendance particularly on ladies in confinement in New-York and vicinity, so that they can secure the advantages of experience and at the same time the delicate attentions of their own sex.
P. S.—All letters addressed to Mrs. CROCKER, at her office, will receive prompt attention. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.
EXTRA—LADIES READ THIS!—The Spanish Regulating Pill—being a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect—is justly deserving public attention. After years of experiment, labor and cost, this great remedy, thoroughly tested in hundreds of cases, needs no other recommendation but its own specific virtues. The Pills can only be procured of Mrs. CROCKER, No. 580 Houston-st.

FOR THE PILES.—Dr. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy, is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures see pamphlets, to be had at the Doctor's medical office for consultation and advice, No. 267 4th-st.; third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway.
CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary which has recently made its appearance in this City. The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, written by me with a pen. The counterfeit has a printed fac simile of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit proves to be not only worthless but absolutely injurious. Be particular, therefore, and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, No. 267 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway, and of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 348 pages, 70 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and New-Brunswick *Times*.

DURING THE REMOVAL OF THE LINNEAN LABORATORY AND DISPENSARY, and accomplishing his new Hospital in Broadway, Doctor SHUBERGER can be best consulted, free, at his Branch Depôt Office at No. 129 Franklin-st., near West Broadway. Correspondents please observe this direction, not forgetting the new postage stamp law.
Chronic diseases, female constitutional disorders, scrofulitic and mercurial afflictions, in all their forms, constitutes the strongest side of this Institution, where mercury in no case is imported to, where the patient's case is candidly explained at once, and no person induced by flattering, untrue promises. The expense is told beforehand, and poor cured gratuitously. EM. L. SHUBERGER, Sole Proprietor.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHEN the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to any other medicine. It has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and caustics by the humbugs.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and Williams-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY for the Radical cure of all Local Nervous diseases and their concomitant attendants without medicine. Will be sent to any address upon receipt of $1. Address CHARLES B. COOPER, Newburg, Orange Co., N. Y. Please specify the complaint.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—342 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at Nos. 111 and 169 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 342 Houston-st. Hours of consultation, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign makes, with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of the Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 22 Water-st.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.—THE PASSAIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY having recently erected extensive works in Jersey City for the manufacture of Dry White Zinc and White and Colored Zinc Paints, are prepared to execute orders. Their White Zinc is superior to any other of American manufacture, and compares favorably with the best quality of French. For sale on favorable terms by the Company's Agents,
MANNING & SQUIER, No. 24 Cortlandt-st.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF very superior quality for machinery and burning. Being analyzed and perfectly free from gum, it works finely and perfectly satisfactorily on machinery, and will burn equal to the best Sperm in mechan oil, night and other lamps. It has been in use largely for the past eight years, and is a favorite oil with our largest steamships, railroads, machine shops, factories, &c. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. Warranted in every respect, or may be returned at the expense of (Coburn's only agent,) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt.

RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, &c., &c.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY 7, 1855.
THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and the Little Miami, and Columbus and Xenia Railroads, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c., &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion, for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c. &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline, for Fort Wayne, &c.
TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND:
EXPRESS TRAIN at 7:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train on the Buffalo, Dunkirk and Cleveland Railroad, and the Steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, giving passengers ample time for breakfast at Cleveland. Reaches Columbus 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati at 5 P. M., Xenia at 2:40 P. M., Dayton at 3:20 P. M., Fort Wayne at 7 P. M., Indianapolis at 8:30 P. M.
AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:25, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for dinner at Cleveland.
LEAVING CINCINNATI at 1:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Boats for Louisville, and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the West.
NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for supper at Cleveland. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 2:25, Dayton at 5:50, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 3 P. M.
This route is so much shorter and quicker than any other, that it gives passengers abundance of time at Cleveland for meals, and then reach Cincinnati to connect with the fast and splendid U. S. Mail Steamers and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Louisville and all places down the Ohio River. Passage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.
WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't, L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't, C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.
EXPRESS MAIL—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 9 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.
LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.
NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Cincinnati 3:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2:45 P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.
ALSO FROM CLEVELAND
STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 5 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.
ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.
NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 9:45 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.
Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By this way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, and People's Line of Steamboats, from the foot of Cortlandt-st., from NEW-YORK for BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.
EXPRESS TRAIN.—From Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 P. M.
NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:30 P. M.
NEW YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 4:45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:30 A. M.; Suspension Bridge at 10:25 A. M. and Niagara Falls at 10:30 A. M.
MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 9:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.
UTICA ACCOMMODATION LINE—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 8 P. M.
PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.
At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.
At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.
At Suspension Bridge, [illegible]
[illegible]
At Schenectady, with Road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c. C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 2, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Steamboat Express, every day, excepting Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, two Express Trains, at 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, June 25, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train, 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 5 P. M. Accommodation Train, 7 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M. Passenger, 4 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 8:20, and 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 10:15 A. M., 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE AND HURON RAILROAD.—GREAT ROUTE FOR THE SUMMER TOURIST to Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Milwaukee, Chicago and all ports on Lake Michigan, in connection with the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad *via* Oswego or Buffalo and Niagara Falls and Lake Ontario. Parties of pleasure, and all persons *en route* to the above points, can obtain through tickets and all information concerning the *route, by application at the office of the Company, No. 297 Broadway*, between Warren and Chambers sts., to
CHAS. S. TAPPEN, General Agent.
A. BRUNEL, Superintendent, Toronto.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—*The only line through to Montreal in one day*, viz.: 14 hours. Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 7 A. M. Leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2 P. M.; Burlington, 4:40; Montreal, 8 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave at 6 A. M. and 12 M.; Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 5:45 P. M., arrive at Rutland at 9. Lodge and proceed North at 6 next morning.
I. V. BAKER, Sup't., T. & B. R. R.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamer *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming* from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:20 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after April 17, the Cars over the Flushing Railroad leave Flushing at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4, and 6:30 P. M., connecting with the steamer ISLAND CITY at Hunter's Point. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves New-York from Fulton Market-slip, at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4 and 6:30 P. M. Connecting with the cars at Hunter's Point.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class, $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

COAL.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered, dry and in good order, from under sheds, at $5 50 per ton; and White Ash at $5 25 from yard, No. 88 Goerck-st., weight and quality warranted.
MAT. CLINTON.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY—Are now prepared to contract with corporations, contractors, turnpike or plank road companies, for cleansing streets and highways of every description by the year, month, or mile, in any part of the United States. The system of sweeping adopted by this Company, together with their sweeping and cleaning apparatus, has received the highest commendations from the press and authorities of every city where they have operated—the merits of the machines being not only valuable as efficient street cleaners, but as preservatives of the street surfaces, particularly so on cobble-stone pavements and macadamized roads. In this respect they receive the testimony of every civil engineer who examines their construction and mode of operation. To cities and large towns they will be the whole system of cleaning, enabling the authorities to have any street or streets cleaned in a thorough manner in a few hours. For particulars address SMITH, SECKEL & CO., No. 222 Broadway, New-York, No. 119 South Front-st., Philadelphia.

FOR EUROPE.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP HERMANN, E. HIGGINS, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, July 14, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River.
Price of Passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen.
In first cabin, main saloon $120
In first cabin, lower saloon .... [illegible]
In second cabin 60
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. For passage or freight, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.
The steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN and sail August 11.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.
The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, April 18	1855	Saturday, April 21	1855
Wednesday, May 2	1855	Saturday, May 5	1855
Wednesday, May 16	1855	Saturday, May 19	1855
Wednesday, May 30	1855	Saturday, June 2	1855
Wednesday, June 13	1855	Saturday, June 16	1855
Wednesday, June 27	1855	Saturday, June 30	1855
Wednesday, July 11	1855	Saturday, July 14	1855
Wednesday, July 25	1855	Saturday, July 28	1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston........ Wednesday, July 18.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston........ Wednesday, Aug. 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston........ Wednesday, Aug. 15.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston........ Wednesday, Aug. 22.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston........ Wednesday, Sept. 12.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston........ Wednesday, Sept. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
Price of passage, first cabin $130
Price of passage, second cabin 75
This steamer, in her construction, combines unequaled safety with strength, having five water-tight compartments, so completely protecting the engines, that even in case of collision, no injury could occur to endanger the safety either of the vessel or passengers. An experienced surgeon on board.
Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, July 26. For freight or passage apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
N. B.—All letters must pass through the Post-Office.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,	*Emerald Isle*, new,	*Edward Stanley*,
Albion, new,	*Cambria*, new,	*Shamrock*, new,
Driver, new,	*Dreadnaught*, new,	*Queen of Clippers*, new,
Northampton, new,	*Constellation*, new,	*City of Brooklyn*, n.
Wm. Tapscott,	*Benjamin Adams*,	*Empire*,
Arctic,	*Antarctic*,	*Rappahannock*,
Progress,	*Andrew Foster*,	*Charles Buck*,
St. Louis,	*Galena*,	*Forest King*,
Chimborazo,	*Philanthropist*,	*Richard Morse*,
Rubena,	*Houghton*,	*Glasco*,
Kossuth,	*Continent*,	*Centurion*,
Helios,	*Consul*,	*Constellation*,
Conestoga,	*New-Hampshire*,	*E. Z.*,
Underwriter,	*West Point*,	*Adriatic*,
A. Z.,	*Racer*.	

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TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES FOR CALIFORNIA—PASSAGE $80—New-York and California steamship line, *via* Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, proprietors—through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route, avoiding the deadly Panama fever, and two miles of dangerous boating in Panama Bay. Rates of fare to San Francisco including Isthmus crossing—First Cabin, $175; Second Cabin, $125; Steerage, $80. The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,500 tons burden, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 3 North River at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Punta Arenas, on FRIDAY, July 20, 1855, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, 2,500 tons burden, over the Nicaragua Transit route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. For information or passage at the reduced rates, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Stamped letters taken for 6 cents each.

REDUCED PRICES!—100 lbs. BAGGAGE FREE!—Four hours from Ocean to Ocean by Panama Railroad!—No Exposure to Tropical Sun and Rains—No Walking in the Mud around Shoals and Rapids—No River Fever and Ague.—Through for California *via* Panama Railroad.—The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on FRIDAY, July 20, at 2 o'clock, P. M., precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well known and favorite steamship *Empire City*, Capt. H. WHITING.
Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship *Sonora*, R. WHITING Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco.
The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. Co. always have ONE or MORE EXTRA STEAMERS lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails.
For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the companies, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, L. PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, July 14, at 4 o'clock P. M.; will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Charleston, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway. No freight taken for Petersburg.
N. B. Through tickets to the Virginia Springs.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, July 14, from pier No. 4, North River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., precisely. Bills lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.
For Florida through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $27, Palatka $32.
The steamer AUGUSTA, Capt. THOMAS LYON, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, July 18.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—STOPPING AT HAVANA.—The U. S. Mail steamship CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will commence receiving freight on FRIDAY, July 20, and sail from Pier No. 37 North River, at 12 M., precisely, on WEDNESDAY, July 25. LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., 3 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND AND NORFOLK.—The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, is now loading at Pier No. 13, North River, for Richmond and Norfolk, and will leave on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill, and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad; and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 6 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast.
HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.
L. B. MELLEN & CO.

NEW ROUTE FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—The splendid new steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip for Northport, Port Jefferson, Stony Brook, Orient Point, Greenport and Sag Harbor on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 A. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., Greenport at 9, Orient Point 9½, Stony Brook and Port Jefferson at 12 M., and Northport at 2 P. M. Freight taken at reasonable rates, payable on delivery of the goods.

1855—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Landing (each way,) at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson, and Coxsackie. Meals served on board. The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. N. B. COCHRAN, will, on TUESDAY, May 1, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Chambers-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.
N. B.—A baggage-master will accompany the steamer each way, to check baggage free. For particulars inquire at the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Office, Chambers-st. wharf.

FOR UNION, KEYPORT, MIDDLETOWN POINT, PORT MONMOUTH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, &c.—The steamer EAGLE leaves foot of Murray-st. at 8 A. M. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. Returning, leaves Port Monmouth at 3 and Union at 4 P. M.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON.—For car wheels and malleable purposes—for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—PAUL F. COOPER, Administrator, &c., against SIDNEY KETCHUM and HENRY W. SILL.—Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the subscriber, as Receiver in the above entitled action, appointed under an order of said Court, dated Oct. 28, 1854, will sell, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (Anthony J. Bleecker & Co., Auctioneers,) on the 27th day of July, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of SIDNEY KETCHUM and HENRY W. SILL, or any interest which they or either of them may have had, at or since the commencement of the above entitled action, of in and to the following lots of ground, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, to wit: All those 30 lots on the westerly side of the Fourth-avenue, between Ninety-third and Ninety-fourth streets, and known on map of property in the Twelfth Ward, formerly belonging to John T. Farish, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, as lots numbered 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 108, [illegible], 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125 and 126. Also, those seven lots on the southwesterly corner of Fourth-avenue and Ninety-second-street, known on said map by the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. And also those seven other lots on the northeasterly corner of Fourth-avenue and Ninety-second-street, known on said map by the numbers 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25.
HENRY R. CUMMINGS, Receiver,
WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1855. No. 23 Broadway.
jy13-3awSw

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JONATHAN JOHNSON and JAMES C. SLAGHT against D. JOHNSON.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-street, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and eighty-one dollars and ninety-two cents, with interest from the third day of July, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, July 3, 1855.
BENEDICT, BOSWORTH & BENEDICT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, the 12th day of July, A. D. 1855.—Dated July 12, 1855.
BENEDICT, BOSWORTH & BENEDICT,
jy13-law6wF No. 74 Wall-street.

SUPREME COURT.—MARY A. PARKER, by Mellen T. Holbrook, her next friend, against DAVID PARKER—Summons for relief.—To the defendant, DAVID PARKER—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 10th day of July, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Court-st., in said city of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated July 10, 1855.
INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy13-law6w*Th

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—Charles Welden against Marion Welden.—To Marion Welden:—Madam: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of the city and county of New-York, at City Hall in said city, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in said city, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 12, 1855. C. S. SPENCER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy13-law6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS ADDISON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the store of WILLIAM HALSEY, No. 182 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of October next.—Dated April 4, 1855.
JOHN HALSEY,
WILLIAM HALSEY, } Executors.
ap5-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES WALTERS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM, Esq., No. 3 Front-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated March 26, 1855.
HENRY WALTERS,
FREELOVE WALTERS, } Executors.
mh23-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND S. WILLETTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 47 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 28, 1855.
ISAAC WILLETS,
ARABELLA WILLETS,
Administrators.
mh28-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISRAEL WOOD, late of the town of [illegible], deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Administrators, at the residence of [illegible] Wood, No. 279 Pearl-st. [illegible]
[illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SHERMAN C. MALLARY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of Robert Bowne, No. 32 Avenue C., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated March 13, 1855.
mh16-law6mF* JUDAH MALLARY, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES S. DICKSON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of P. V. B. STANTON, No. 26 Fulton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 18th day of December next.—Dated June 6, 1855.
je8-law6mF* HELEN S. DICKSON, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ANN HOUSTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at the office of ALEXANDER McCUE, No. 5 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 8th day of January next.—Dated July 2, 1855.
jy6-law6mF* ROBERT SLIMMON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. PHILLIPS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 237 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1855. [illegible] HARRIET PHILLIPS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL FLOY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Richard A. Reading, No. 229 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 5, 1855.
JAMES FLOY,
RICH. A. READING, } Executors.
JAMES DAVIS,
ja5-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against James G. Hunt, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, French's Hotel, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 8, 1855. JOHN CONTRELL, Administrator.
mh9-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS GOUVERNEUR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y., on or before the 4th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 28, 1855.
je1-law6mF* G. TILLOTSON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ADALIZA SCHENCK, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, No. 86 Green-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated June 29, 1855. je29-law6mF*
STEPHEN HASBROUCK, Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS AND CONTRACTS FOR CLEANING STREETS.—The undersigned hereby give special notice to all persons who may desire to contract for cleaning the streets in the several Wards, or any of them, that the contractors will be held to a strict compliance with the terms of the Ordinance passed April 3, 1854, for cleaning the streets, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, corner of Grand and Elm sts.
Notice is also given, that the limitation of the 4th section of the ordinance of May 23, 1853, will be rigidly enforced against every bidder and his sureties, in case of failure to comply with the terms of said ordinance. Section 4th provides that each estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in the City of New-York, to the effect, that if the contract be awarded to the person making the estimate, they will, upon its being so awarded, become bound as his sureties for its faithful performance, and that if he shall omit or refuse to execute the same, they will pay to the Corporation any difference between the sum to which he would be entitled upon its completion and that which the Corporation may be obliged to pay to the next highest bidder to whom the contract may be awarded. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, New-York, June 28, 1855.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 16th day of July, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education with books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said Schools during the year ending Aug. 1, 1856. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education at his office, corner of Grand and Elm sts.
JOHN DAVENPORT,
ROBERT A. ADAMS,
GEORGE F. NELSON,
LEONARD L. JOHNSON,
ANDREW J. CASE, } Committee on Supplies.

KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINES, HAY Presses, Horse Hoes, Cultivators, Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Reapers, Horse Powers and Threshers, Combined Threshers and Winnowers, and other Agricultural Machines, for sale by P. D. GATES, No. 12 Broadway.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—For improving vision, and seeing near and distant objects through only one pair. Professor FRANKS, sole patentee and maker, No. 2 Park-row, New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The National Democratic General Committee.

A meeting of this Committee was held at the usual place, No. 663 Broadway, last evening. There was a large attendance of members, and the utmost unanimity and good feeling prevailed.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. W. D. PARSONS, who, in the absence of the Chairman, moved that E. W. GLOVER, Esq., be called to the Chair, which was unanimously carried.

LEWIS P. GLOVER, Esq., was then nominated and elected, by the members present from the Ninth Ward, as their colleague.

Mr. HASKIN moved that a Committee of Five be appointed to prepare the call for the primary elections in the several Wards, which was unanimously carried.

The Chairman of the Committee being now present took the Chair, and appointed Messrs. HASKIN, BARR, PARSONS, SAVAGE and BOYCE.

Mr. PARSONS then moved that two additional members be added to this Committee, which being carried, Messrs. GLOVER and THOMPSON were appointed.

It was then moved that the Committee adjourn to Monday, the 23d inst., which was carried and the Committee adjourned.

Wicked.

Pushing a noble steed up to the trotting of twenty miles within an hour. It was done on the Centreville Course yesterday. We hope it will not be re-attempted until the Dark Ages set in again.

The Blind.

The semi-annual examination of the pupils of the Institution for the Blind, was held in the chapel of the Institute on Tuesday. The exercises were concluded in the afternoon by a concert.

☞ Prof. GEO. F. ROOT, the well-known teacher and composer of music, quoth the *Evangelist*, is about leaving New-York for the present, in consequence of increasing and urgent calls for his services as conductor of Musical Conventions and Teachers' Institutes, in various parts of the country. A magnificent tea service of solid silver has recently been presented to him by members of the Mercer-street Church, where he has been for more than ten years Organist and Conductor of Music.

☞ Old Rip Van Winkle, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, has just discovered that complaints have been made about the loungers at hotel doors, that frighten all modest ladies who are passing, by their rude staring. The complaints were uttered about a month ago, and the nuisance was abated to a large extent in consequence. Rip will be out with the news soon, that they are fighting in Europe, and that certain allies are trying hard to take Sebastopol.

☞ Received from GEORGE SEYMOUR & Co., South Norwalk, Conn., a basket of excellent raspberries of remarkable size and fine flavor. Excors.

[Advertisement.]

Saratoga Springs—Congress Hall.

The proprietors of this old and well-known establishment beg leave to announce to the traveling public that they have made large additions to its extent, painted and refurnished it throughout, provided it with gas, water, and every possible convenience, and are prepared to accommodate their guests in a style of comfort and elegance not to be surpassed by any hotel in the United States. They have added to the building a new wing two hundred feet long, with a spacious, well-lighted dining-room, capable of seating six hundred guests, and the three upper stories devoted to suites of large, airy, handsomely-furnished rooms for families, suitable for any number of persons, with children and servants, and provided with piazzas to each story, running the whole length of the house. The new drawing-rooms are the largest and most elegant in the place. A splendid band is in attendance every evening. The table is lavishly supplied with substantial viands and all the vegetables and other luxuries of the season.

Particular attention is paid to this department, and nothing will be left unsupplied that the most fastidious can desire.

Congress Spring, the most famous of the mineral waters of Saratoga, is in the immediate vicinity of Congress Hall; and the Hamilton baths, the best in the place, are immediately in the rear of the house, and can be reached by merely passing through its grounds.

The proprietors have spared no expense to render Congress Hall equal, in point of comfort, cleanliness and elegance in all departments, to the best and most fashionable hotel in any part of the world. They have expended nearly $100,000 in refitting the house and in the purchase of furniture, every article of which, throughout the house, is entirely new; and they will do everything in their power for the accommodation and comfort of their guests.

Porters, baggage-wagons and omnibuses will be in attendance at the Railroad Dépôt on the arrival of every train, to convey guests and baggage, free of expense. HATHORN & HALL.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 1, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

Saratoga Springs—Union Hall.

Messrs. PUTNAM & AINSWORTH would respectfully inform their friends and the traveling public, that they are still the proprietors of Union Hall; that for forty years the Hotel has been in the family of one of the proprietors, but for a single year, and that the other proprietor has been connected with the house for the last sixteen years. They have recently enlarged their establishment, by the addition of a range of buildings in the spacious grounds enclosed, which, for comfort and convenience, may be styled *model family rooms*.

They have refurnished the house the present season in a style to compare favorably with a first-class city hotel. Grateful for past favors, they hope by that attention and care which experience had taught them to be necessary, to merit their full share of patronage, in the future.

An omnibus is connected with the house, to convey persons, free of charge, to and from the Dépôt.

JULY 12, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

"YE CONSTABEL."

"Ye Thousand Flowers," "Constabel,"
Ye uglinese died soute,
It's vanquished like ye freckles,
When ye "Balm" doth wipe them out.

[To be continued.]

[Advertisement.]

RUSHTON'S CREAM SYRUPS AND PURE SODA WATER.—Upwards of 20,000 persons have refreshed themselves at RUSHTON'S Soda Fountains the last few warm days. The new Syrups are made from pure fresh cream, and are the most cooling and delightful drink ever produced. More refreshing even than Ice Cream in hot weather. Call and try it. Corner Canal and Broadway, and No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—THE LIVER, THE STOMACH, THE KIDNEYS.—These valuable Pills, acting directly upon these organs, cleanse them from all impurities, and thus give health and vigor to the system. Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS.—ARCHER WARNER & Co. are now manufacturing Chandeliers and other new styles of Gas Fixtures, which for beauty of design and superior workmanship are unsurpassed in any country. See samples at our great dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. Also, a new portable gas works for country dwellings, churches, factories, &c., warranted.

[Advertisement.]

PERRY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A great entertainment is to be given at this house to-night, for the benefit of Miss FANNY HERRING. Mr. J. R. SCOTT, Mrs. H. P. NICHOLS, Mr. J. DUNN, Mr. WARREN and Mr. MAJOR, are to appear in addition to the Company. "Tom Cringle," "Carline" and "Jack Sheppard" are to be produced.

LONG ISLAND.

Military.

In August the Fifth Brigade of Kings County, and part of Westchester, Brigadier-General DURYEA, intend going on a week's encampment near the village of Hudson.

English Sky Larks on Long Island.

Star—*alias* Rev. H. W. BEECHER—says in the *Independent*:

"We have received a very welcome note from a friend, informing us that the sky lark had become domesticated upon our Long Island shores. We think it will be of interest to many to learn the facts, and we therefore take the liberty of publishing the letter, though not meant for publication:

DEAR SIR: I have just read in your new book entitled *Star Papers*, of your high-wrought enthusiasm at hearing the English sky lark, as he rose from the dewy grass singing up to Heaven. I think, Sir, that I can sympathise with you in your admiration of this world renowned songster, for I have often greeted the sun at his rising, that I might have a morning song before resuming my daily studies. But I heard him on *Long Island*. The veritable English sky lark is now acclimated, civilized, and naturalized as an adopted American citizen, and is to be found in the neighborhood where there they were first placed in quite large numbers. About ten years ago a wealthy Englishman living at East New-York, L. I., set a pair of valuable larks free, for the purpose of introducing them into this country. He has succeeded admirably, and deserves the commendation of all lovers of birds and song. Though I have spent my days in the same neighborhood, I regret to say that I cannot now recall the name of this public benefactor. If, Sir, you should ever wish to hear the cause of one burst of eloquence in your *Star Papers*, take an early ride to East New-York, inquire for Mr. SIMMONS, who will direct you where you may often go to hear your favorite bird. Yours, etc.

NEW-JERSEY.

Licenses Granted.

The Council of Hoboken on Wednesday evening granted tavern licenses to the following persons: CHAS. T. PERRY, F. H. BAUMER, CHARLES ALLEN, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. STEIN, and Mr. HEPPY.

Public Printing.

The *Hudson County Democrat*, of Hoboken, has been appointed the Corporation paper by the Hoboken Council.

The Foreign Legion, and the New-York District Attorney—Statement by Count Kezinski.

From the Evening Post.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 9, 1855.

The British brig *Buffalo*, Capt. C. A. STEWART, bound for Maitland, Nova Scotia, while at anchor near Tarpulin's Cove, was boarded by an officer of the United States revenue cutter *James Campbell*, just at the time when Capt. STEWART had left the brig for a fresh supply of water. When on the *Buffalo* this officer, through the aid of one of his sailors, who spoke the German language with fluency, entered into a conversation with some of the steerage passengers, and one of these men complained of being deceived as to his final destination, saying that he had shipped for Hartford, to work at his trade as saddler. A few minutes afterwards the United States officer turned towards me and exclaimed: "Are you a British officer?" I simply answered, "No," and here our conversation ended. The officer with his men returned to the revenue cutter, probably to report to his commander the result of his visit.

Captain C. A. STEWART, after obtaining water, returned to the brig, and soon the same officer boarded the vessel again, and after examining the ship's papers, invited Captain STEWART to see Commander CLARK. They both left the brig, and after some delay, Captain STEWART returned and told us that, though Captain CLARK found his papers in order, he had arrested the brig, and, naturally enough, with the brig the passengers. On Sunday morning an officer came on board, and soon we were on our way to Tisbury, where Commander CLARK wished to consult with the collector of the port. On Monday morning, Captain CLARK returned, and we were told that, as the collector had gone to New-Bedford to consult, we were till then his prisoner. Against this Captain STEWART protested, but to no purpose.

On Tuesday afternoon an officer, with some gentlemen, came on board the brig *Buffalo*, and, after some conversation with the steerage passengers, one of the gentlemen, looking at us with wonderful astonishment, told us that we must follow him to the revenue cutter *James Campbell*. Not exactly pleased with his proceedings, I asked him on what authority we owed him obedience. He then produced a warrant without names, signed by the United States District Attorney HALLETT, commanding our arrest upon the charge of enlisting men. When I asked him for what purpose we should follow to the revenue cutter, he replied, merely to investigate the matter. Arrived, we were only asked our names, and told that as soon as the wind would be favorable we should proceed to Boston.

This is a true statement of this case.

As to the statement that Captain STEWART consulted with the cabin passengers, about a German, I hereby emphatically deny it. Captain STEWART not speaking German, and that man not understanding English, asked me to act for a moment as interpreter, which I did.

Reception of the New American Minister in Spain.

Mr. DODGE, on presenting his credentials, spoke as follows:

"MADAM: At the moment of presenting the letters of credence which accredit me in the quality of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to your Majesty, I fulfill the orders of the President of the Republic in expressing to you the sentiments of friendship and high esteem he entertains for your royal person. The most sincere desire of the President and of the American people to see tightened and consolidated the ancient and amicable relations which for so many years have existed between the Government of your Majesty and that of the United States. For my part, so long as I shall fill the office with which I am honored, as much by duty as from personal inclination, I shall neglect nothing which may contribute to do away with every cause of difficulty between the United States and Spain; and I will labor with assiduity and constancy towards the development of the interests and prosperity of the two nations. Allow me, madam, to express, in conclusion, the sincere views I entertain for the happiness and welfare of your royal person and of your family."

The Queen replied:

"MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: I have heard with much pleasure the expressions of friendship you have addressed to me in the name of the President of the United States, in presenting the letters which accredit you to me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Confederation; and I am happy to be able to assure you that you may make it known to the President that the sentiments which animate me for his person are not less friendly. I desire as earnestly as the noble American people to behold drawn closer the old and good relations which happily exist between Spain and the United States; and I doubt not that for your part you will contribute to that result, equally advantageous for the two nations, by seconding the desires of which my Government has given proof to put aside all motives of difficulty with the Government of the United States. I give you thanks for the wishes you form for my welfare and that of my family, and you may rest assured that you will find at my Court the welcome which is due to your highly distinguished personal qualities."

Operation of the Maine Law.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

We hear of but very few arrests in the interior. Either the law is generally observed, or there is delinquency in its enforcement. The latter is not probable—where the sentiment in its favor is much stronger than in the cities, and the inducements to its violation much less. We have, however, heard of a few cases, which we notice below:

In Johnstown, a man named CHEATHAM was arrested for drunkenness on the 5th. He was sent to jail.

In Ogdensburg, a drunken man was arrested on the 6th, who was sent to jail until sober enough to be examined, when he swore he procured his liquor in Canada. In default of $10, he was sent to jail for ten days. Another man was arrested in an adjoining town on the 5th, for being drunk. He swore that he procured the liquor previous to the Fourth, and drank it in his own dwelling. He was fined $10. In the same neighborhood, a man took home a barrel of whisky, which he left in his wagon over night. In the morning he found the bung out and the barrel empty. As he was in the habit of abusing his wife when he drank, it is surmised that she executed the writ of "destruction" herself.

In Fultonville, Montgomery County, the *Whig* says: "The Prohibitory Liquor law is strictly observed in this village and vicinity. So far as we are apprised, it is complied with throughout the County. We have not seen a drunken man since the 3d. Brandy faces are in a decline."

In Corning, Chemung County, as we learn from the *Journal*, a public meeting, composed of the most influential citizens of that place was held on Saturday evening at the Dickinson House, to exchange congratulations and take measures to thoroughly enforce the Maine Law. Major FIELD, the popular landlord, presided, and expressed his determination to obey the law strictly. Eloquent speeches were made in support of the law by Senator DICKINSON, D. D. COMSTOCK, and others, and resolutions were unanimously passed to support the law, cost what it may. It will be enforced at Corning.

In Canandaigua, according to the *Repository*, the bars of all the hotels and saloons were closed.

In Syracuse no progress was made yesterday with the liquor case pending before the County Judge.

In Poughkeepsie, BERRENCK, who was arrested on Monday last for selling lager bier, was tried yesterday by a jury before the County Judge, found guilty and fined fifty dollars. The wine seized was returned to him before the trial.

Gubernatorial—The Canvass in Alabama—Sharp Words—A Pistol Drawn.

On last Tuesday, Judge SHORTRIDGE and Col. WINSTON addressed the citizens at Jonesborough, Jefferson County. Our informant says there was quite a collection of the voters of Jefferson present; that WINSTON opened by speaking two and a half hours, occupying the most of the time in reading from CALHOUN'S Work on Government, reading Gen. WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, Gen. JACKSON'S Proclamation, pitched into railroad speculators, railroad orators, and into the Know-Nothings. During the course of his speech, WINSTON said the Know-Nothing Lodges of the Free States were made up of free negroes. Judge SHORTRIDGE, in his reply, after skinning WINSTON most successfully, stated that the assertion of Governor WINSTON that the Know-Nothing Lodges of the Free States were made up of free negroes was not so.

WINSTON, who was seated in a chair some eight or ten feet from the pulpit from which Judge SHORTRIDGE was speaking, rose very suddenly, and addressed Judge SHORTRIDGE: "*You are a liar!*" Judge SHORTRIDGE replied to him, "You are an infamous liar, Sir;" and, as he said this, he made his way out of the pulpit and towards WINSTON. As the Judge descended from the stand, WINSTON drew out his pistol. By this time the whole house was thrown into confusion. A large crowd surrounded the combatants, and a general fight was prevented.

Rev. Mr. PHILLIPS then interfered, and with the assistance of others brought the gentlemen to a mutual understanding, and proper explanations were made, and Judge SHORTRIDGE proceeded with his speech.

WINSTON, during the difficulty, asserted that Judge SHORTRIDGE had used epithets in his speeches at Trussville and at Elyton, which he thought were intended to create a personal difficulty. Judge SHORTRIDGE replied to him that he was mistaken; that he wanted no personal difficulty with him; that he wanted to avoid alluding to his personal character, but he should handle his official and public acts unsparingly and fearlessly. This irritated his Excellency very much. This is a correct account of the matter as we received it from an eye witness.—*Selma Sentinel.*

Hon. Rufus Choate's Overcoat Pocket Picked—What Was found in it.

From the Boston Transcript, July 11.

About 3 o'clock this morning officer TURNER'S attention was attracted by an unusual light in the hosiery store of JOHN E. MOREY & Co., No. 7 Tremont-row, which caused him to enter the premises. He soon found that thieves had been at work, and on further examination discovered that the adjoining thread store of E. & J. HOLMES, No. 4, and the dry goods store of HUGH DOHERTY & Co., No. 5, had also been broken into and ransacked more or less. The officer procured assistance and made immediate search for the robbers.

The law office of Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, located directly over MOREY & CO.'s store, appearing to be unfastened in the rear, the officers entered and reconnoitered. In one corner of an old bookcase, as snugly ensconced as might be, behind a set of huge and musty volumes, were found two youngsters, who proved to be the burglars, and who, on hearing the movements of the officers, fled to this retreat in hope of escape. It appeared that they had secreted their plunder—some $40 worth of porte-monnaies, fancy neck ties, &c.—in the pockets of an old coat belonging to Mr. CHOATE, which hung up in the office.

The principal of the rogues, named MICHAEL J. RYAN, proved to be the office boy employed by Messrs. CHOATE & BELL, and the other was a boy named JOHN HOLLAND—both about 16 years old. They confessed the crime, and directed where the stolen property was found.

One afternoon last week, Messrs. CHOATE & BELL received about $1,100, which was locked up in the safe for the night. In the morning the office was found in much disorder, having been thoroughly ransacked, but luckily the key was not found, and the money consequently remained untouched. The lawyer's boy looked during the day as if he had "lost a case," but was suffered to pass without a rigid examination, and is thus soon found tight in the criminal's box.

Progress of Toleration in South Carolina.

From the Charleston Standard.

We learn from the Barnwell *Sentinel* that Mr., or Counselor JOLIFFE, Abolitionist, member of the Bar of Cincinnati, and executor of the last will and testament of ELIJAH WILLIS, deceased, has visited Williston and taken his departure *without experiencing any violence at the hands of the citizens of that district.* For the honor of the State we are truly glad to hear it. It will be remembered that Mr. WILLIS, dying upon his arrival at Cincinnati, left his large property to certain colored persons, reputed to be his children, and committed the execution of his will to Mr. JOLIFFE. Mr. JOLIFFE expressed his intention to come on to South Carolina and undertake the execution of the trust. His announcement was received with many expressions of indignation, and threats were made that he would find it easier to get to Williston than to get away again. We are glad, however, that these threats have not been executed. If our laws permit the disposition of the property proposed by Mr. WILLIS, it is for us to alter, not to violate them; and it would have been scarcely proper, in the determination of a merely private right, to have dethroned the law and invoke the authority of brute force. In the determination of great political questions *this may be sometimes justified*, but would be scarcely proper in the case of merely individual hardship, which, under the most delicate adjustment of the law, must necessarily occur.

The Louisiana Know-Nothings.

The following is that portion of the Platform of the American party of Louisiana, which objects to the application of the principles of the eighth article of the Philadelphia platform to American Catholics:

"While we approve of the platform adopted by the late National Council of the American party at Philadelphia, we reject the application of the principles of the eighth article to American Catholics, as unjust, unfounded and entirely unworthy of our country. We shall forever continue to protest against any abridgment of religious liberty, holding it as a cardinal maxim that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God. We utterly condemn any attempt to make religious belief a test for political office, and can never affiliate with any party which holds sentiments not in accordance with these."

Arrest of Capt. J. C. Nichols.

From the Charleston, S. C., Mercury.

By the steamship *America*, advices have been received of the arrest, at Brussels, of Capt. J. C. NICHOLS, who, it will be recollected, some months since, swindled some of our Banks and Exchange Brokers of about $75,000 by means of forged bills of lading. Upon his exit from Charleston he proceeded to New-York, and thence to Havana, whither he had previously despatched a vessel from this port.

Mr. H. W. CONNER, Jr., as the agent of some of the defrauded parties, proceeded to Havana, and getting on the track of NICHOLS, followed him from point to point on the Island of Cuba, thence to the Islands of Trinidad, Santa Cruz and Jamaica, when suspecting an intention on the part of the fugitive of proceeding to Europe in the West India steamer, he returned to Havana, had the necessary papers made out, and forwarded, by way of New-York, to Liverpool. NICHOLS, upon reaching Southampton, proceeded to London, thence to Liverpool and thence to the Continent; and as we have before stated, was arrested in Brussels, where he will await a requisition from the Federal Government, and be brought home for trial.

Mr. CONNER, throughout this long pursuit, has manifested an energy, perseverance and sagacity which would have reflected credit on maturer years, and its successful result has disappointed nearly every one who was acquainted with the difficulties by which it was surrounded.

Ineligible to the LL. D.

A Boston correspondent thus writes to a cotemporary all about Harvard College, and why certain famous men are not Doctors of Laws:

"At the last meeting of the Board of Overseers the Corporation of the University, as is usual, sent in for confirmation the names of those on whom they proposed to confer degrees at the approaching Commencement. Among these were Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP and Hon. SAMUEL A. ELIOT, on whom it was proposed to confer the degree of LL. D. Mr. ELIOT, you will remember, represented Boston in the Congress of 1850, and *voted for the Fugitive Slave bill.* He is, however, a most worthy and respectable gentleman, and a zealous friend to the College, which he faithfully and gratuitously served as Treasurer for a long series of years. Men much inferior to himself in standing and merit have obtained the degree of LL. D. from Harvard College without the slightest difficulty. A majority however of the Overseers are pestilent Abolitionists, who never forget and seldom forgive. Mr. WINTHROP is no friend to the Free-Soilers, but then, on the other hand, he was still less the friend of Mr. WEBSTER and the Union savers. *He* was confirmed, therefore, without opposition, while Mr. ELIOT was mercilessly voted down. Nothing could save him. Character, standing, respectability, services to the College, all went for nothing when set off against the fact that he had voted for the Fugitive Slave bill. Even Anti-Nebraskaism, even the fact that he was Chairman of a meeting in Faneuil Hall last year, which denounced the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and talked strongly against the extension of Slavery, did not avail. The Abolitionists would not relent.

As soon as Mr. ELIOT'S friends in the Board of Overseers recovered from their consternation at this unexpected and unprecedented result, they very naturally sought to hush up the matter by proposing a vote of secrecy, binding each overseer not to disclose the names of persons proposed for degrees. Of course no one would oppose such a proposition, and it passed. The overseers have since kept very close, but in these days of spiritual communications, things will leak out, you know, in the most unaccountable way. I am really sorry for Mr. ELIOT, who well deserved his degree for his services to the University, and I would not mention a matter so unpleasant to his friends, only that I think the country ought to know how fanatical we have become in Massachusetts, and how rigorously the dominant party persecutes a Union-saver who is so unlucky as to fall into their power. They cannot, however, rob Mr. ELIOT of the proud satisfaction of feeling that his name is forever enrolled in that glorious list of patriots and martyrs who sacrificed themselves for the Union and the Constitution in 1850, and gave a lasting peace to the Republic by finally suppressing the agitation of the Slavery question. What is the title of LL. D. to a man possessed of such ennobling recollections?"

CONGRESSIONAL VACANCY IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Hampshire *Gazette* announces that HENRY MORRIS, Esq., Member of Congress elect from this Congressional District, has been appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in place of Judge HOAR, resigned. His resignation takes effect in September next, and Mr. MORRIS, having accepted the appointment, must, of course, vacate his seat in Congress. The *Gazette* intimates that Hon. J. W. FOSTER, of the Council, wants the Congressional place, but thinks that the people may have something to say on the subject, and suggests Hon. EDWARD DICKENSON, who was run down by Mr. MORRIS last Fall.

A VERY GOOD MOVE.—We understand that the Executive Board of Brown University have determined to furnish rooms in the College buildings, free of charge, to candidates for the ministry, of all denominations, and such other deserving young men as the President may select. Some measure of this kind has long been desired by all the friends of the Institution. The cost of residence in College will then be materially diminished to those whose circumstances require it, while those whose means are ample will easily provide themselves with rooms in private families in the city.—*Providence Journal.*

HORRID DEATH OF DR. AVERETT.—The Danville *Register* says that Hon. Dr. AVERETT, late representative from the Halifax District, in Congress, came to his death by accidental burning. On Friday week he retired to an office in his yard, shortly after supper, and lay down on the bed with his clothes on. By some means or other the flame of the candle communicated with the bed clothes, and from them to the clothes of the deceased. A neighbor passing by discovered an unusually brilliant light in the room, rushed to the office, and on entering it he found Dr. A. standing in the middle of the room, with his person enveloped in flames. On extinguishing the flames, his person was so burned and charred, that he survived only a few minutes. His daughter had been married the day before.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

CAN A STATE GET DRUNK?—In the following item from the Boston *Post*, it would seem that the "State," as represented, must have been in a state of intoxication. A few years ago, the State Attorney of a northern county in Vermont, although a man of great legal ability, was fond of the bottle. On one occasion, an important criminal case was called on by the Clerk, but the Attorney, with owl-like gravity, kept his chair, being, in fact, not fairly able to stand on his feet. "Mr. Attorney, is the State ready to proceed?" said the Judge. "Yes—(hic)—no—your Honor," stammered the lawyer, "the State—is not—in a state to try this case to-day; the State, your Honor, is—*drunk!*"

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT PEEKSKILL.—Yesterday morning, as Hon. WM. NELSON, his wife, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, and grandchild were proceeding in a carriage through the main street in Peekskill, the horses took fright and ran away. When nearly opposite the Westchester County Bank, the carriage, striking against some obstruction, was overturned, and the whole party precipitated to the pavement. Although the inmates of the carriage were all more or less injured, we believe none of them are considered dangerously so. *Hudson River Chronicle, July 10.*

A TRUE FISH STORY.—CAPTURE OF A MONSTER SWORD FISH.—The pilot boat *Effort*, Capt. SHERMAN, left our harbor on Thursday last, and returned yesterday morning. She had been on a fishing excursion off Block Island. A merry party from Boston was on board, and from the following it may be judged they had a glorious time. During the short absence, the largest sword fish ever caught and brought into our harbor, had the honor of dying on the deck of the *Effort*. His weight was five hundred thirty-seven and one-half pounds. His length fourteen feet nine inches. The monster was sent to Boston by the mid-day train.—*New-Bedford Mercury, July 5.*

THE CROPS IN DORCHESTER COUNTY.—The Cambridge *Eagle* says that harvesting is nearly finished in that county, and that, from all appearances, there will not be an average yield of wheat. The oat crop, it says, will be good, and corn never looked more promising. Sales of wheat have been made at from $2 22 to $2 25.

☞ JAMES M. FRENCH, for a time one of the proprietors and editors of the Albany *Atlas*, died on the 12th. He was a young man of ability, character, and marked popularity.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Etats Unis* tells the following Parisian scandal: "The gay world is very much amused, just now, with an adventure of the charming Duchess de M——. Having planned a journey for the Summer, she had advertised her country-house to let, and, according to the directions as to where the owner could be found, the young Count d'A—— called to negotiate for the place. Arriving at the door, he requested to speak with her Grace. 'Come up at once,' cried a maid from the top of the staircase, 'Madame has been very impatient to see you!' With a polite attempt to inquire whether he was understood, but entirely overruled by the talkative servant, the Count mounted the stairs, and was shown at once into the bedroom of the lady. 'Ah, you are there,' said the lovely Duchess, 'now then, I am at your service.' And, throwing herself into an easy chair she drew up her flounces, unclasped her garter, drew off the silk stocking, and held out her bare foot to the astonished young gentleman! She and the maid had both taken him to be the corn-cutter, who had been sent for that morning! All Paris, except the Duchess, were quite amused with the little blunder."

A late number of the Chicago *Democratic Press* argues for the feasibility and advantage of constructing a ship canal from the head of Georgian Bay to Lake Ontario, near Toronto. A subscription for the survey of the route has been set on foot, and when that is made the result will be laid before the Canadian Parliament next October. Among those most interested in the project are the merchants and capitalists in Chicago, Milwaukee, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Ogdensburg, and Oswego.

Five Generals recently sentenced to death in St. Domingo for conspiracy, were pardoned just as the soldiers prepared to execute the sentence. FRANCISCO RUIZ, one of them, rose from his knees an idiot, his nervous system having given way under the horror of the moment. One of his daughters had previously lost her reason upon learning that he had been condemned to death.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Journal* relates witnessing some singular experiments by which mercury had been extracted from the body of a sick man in the form of quicksilver, by placing him in an electric bath. He had while suffering from chronic rheumatism, taken vast quantities of mercury in the shape of calomel and blue pills, from the effects of which he had almost lost the use of his limbs.

Miss SALLY CHAPPEL, of Louisville, sues General THOMAS TICKELL, of Mississippi, for a breach of promise, laying her damages at $10,000. She had calculated largely upon becoming Mrs. THOMAS TICKELL.

The robes worn by Archbishop HUGHES, at the late dedication of St. Paul's Cathedral, at Pittsburg, cost $3,000. So it is said in the Pittsburg papers.

Ex-Governor EATON, of Vermont, and late Professor in Middlebury College, died on the 5th inst.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, July 12, by Rev. John Brown, CHARLES ANDERSON to HARRIET CUTHBERT, niece of John Horspool, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, July 12, by Rev. A. S. Leonard, WILLIAM BLONDELL, Esq., to LYDIA A. JUSTICE, step-daughter of the late John L. Broome, Esq., all of this City.

At the rooms of the American Sunday School Union, by Rev. S. B. S. Bissell, District Secretary, JOHN WALKER, of St. Catharine's, Canada, to ELIZABETH TAYLOR, late of Forfar, Scotland.

At Walpole, N. H., on Wednesday, July 11, by Rev. Thos. Worcester, of Boston, THOMAS HITCHCOCK, of New-York City, and MARIA LOUISA, youngest daughter of Asa H. Center, Esq., of the same place.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 10, DAVID E. HILL, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Thomas Bell, No. 16 Perry-st., on Friday, the 13th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Bronxville Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, July 11, SOPHIA, wife of Isaac Phillips.

Funeral from No. 5 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., on Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 11, HENRY WARD, youngest son of Henry G. Chadwick.

Relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 146 West 12th-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Thursday, July 12, after a short illness, of congestion of the brain, Mr. RALPH HALL, aged 63 years.

His remains have been taken to Connecticut for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, July 12, CAROLINE LAURA, wife of Dr. C. L. Mitchell, and daughter of Hon. B. F. Langdon, of Vermont, at the age of 23 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Montague-place, corner of Henry-st., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn on Wednesday, July 11, of cholera infantum, ALFRED RUGGLES, infant son of Charles T. and Catharine M. Bernard.

The remains were taken to Hudson, N. Y. for interment, on Thursday, 12th inst.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 9, at No. 318 Atlantic-st., ELIZABETH ROGERS, aged 31 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 12.

$6,000	Indiana State 5s...	85½	100	Brun. City L'd Co.s60	4½
300	Indiana 2½ per ct..	58	200	Canton Co...........	27
9,000	Tennessee 6s '90..	97½	100	Reading Railroad....c	96
1,000	Georgia 6s........	98	355	do..............s3	95½
3,500	California 7s '70..s3	85	200	do..............s30	95½
2,000	Virginia 6s........	96½	500	do..............s60	95½
1,000	Erie Con. Bds '62..	86½	100	do..............b30	96
2,000	Erie Bonds of '75..	82½	300	Ills. Central R.R....	96
5,000	do.............	91½	250	do..................	97½
1,000	Erie 2d Mtge. Bds..	99	100	do..............b60	96½
1,000	Hud. R. 1st M.Bds	103	850	Erie Railroad.......s3	51
5,000	N.J.Cen. R.R.Bds.	97	150	do..............b60	52½
22,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bds.s3	85½	50	do..............s10	51
2,000	do..............s60	85	200	do..............b60	52½
9,000	do................	85½	100	do..............s30	51
6,000	Ill. C. R.R. Fr. Bds	86½	100	do..............s60	51
2,000	do................	85½	100	do..............s10m	51
5,000	do................	85	100	do..............b60	52½
10,000	V. & T. R.R.2d m bds	75½	150	do..............s3	51
2,000	Clev. & To Div. B's	85	50	do..............s10	51
50	Nic'gua Trans. Co.s 3	18½	200	do..............s30	51
50	do..............b3	18½	150	Hudson Riv. R.R...s3	42
150	do................	18	40	do..............c	41½
50	do..............b30	18½	50	Mich. Central R.R...	97
400	do..............s20	18	100	do..............b60	97½
300	Cumb. Coal Co....b60	29	10	Mich.So & Nor In.RR.	104
100	do................	29½	150	Panama Railroad...c	101½
100	do................	29½	15	Gal. & Chicago R.R.	110
100	do..............b60	29½	5	do..................	110½
100	do..............b60	29½	400	Clv. & Tol. R. R..b60	92
500	do..............s60	29	35	do..................	91½
400	do..............s3	29½	50	do..................	91½
300	do................	29	100	do..............s60	91
500	do..............b30	29½	100	do..............s3	91½
100	do..............s3	29½	100	do..............s60	91
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R..s60	100	65	do..............s3	91
100	do..............bds	101	50	do..............b3	91½
50	do..............b30	101	25	Wis. & L. S. R. R....	90
132	do................	101			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Missouri 6s........	86½	28	Galena & Chic. R. R.	110
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	85½	100	do..............b30	110
100	Nic. Transit Co....s60	17½	250	Clev. & Tol. R. R.b60	92
100	Cumb. Coal Co....b30	29½	50	do..................	91½
50	do................	29	50	Mich. So. & N. I R.R.	104
100	do................	29	25	Clev. & Pitts. R. R..	59
100	Canton Company...b60	27½	50	Mich. Central R.R...	97
200	Erie Railroad......s3	52	50	Harlem Railroad.....	23½
50	do..............b60	52½	10	Hudson Riv. R. R....	42
50	do..............b10	52			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$12,000	Lacka'a & Western R.R. 1st M.7's and int..	91½
8,000	Flushing Railroad 1st mortgage 7's and int.	70½
2,000	Chicago & Miss. 10 ₩ c. Inc. Bonds and int.	82½
7,000	one certificate Breckenridge Cannel Coal Co., representing 70 shares of $100 each, of the capital of said Company and interest.	$1,300
14,000	do. do. do. do.	$1,150
1100 shs.	Ohio & Miss. R. R. West.Div., hyp'd $3½ to	$3½
171 shares	Erie Railroad..........	50½
100 shares	East River Bank..........	67
10 shares	Commonwealth Insurance Co.........	91½
200 shares	St. Nicholas Insurance Co.........	90½
100 shares	Hampshire Coal and Iron Co..........	69½
2000 shares	Fair Grove Cop. and Gold Mining Co.	3½

Mr. S. DRAPER'S semi-weekly sale of stocks and bonds will take place to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

THURSDAY, July 12—P. M.

The day has been a very quiet one in Wall-street. The disposition at the Stock Exchange was rather to sell Stocks than to speculate for a rise. The business was not very large—less than $100,000 on the list of Bonds, the principal operations being in Illinois Centrals, at ½@1 ₩ cent. below yesterday's rates. The changes in Shares were not important on the Road Stocks. The report of yesterday, that the Reading managers at Philadelphia had actually declared their dividend for July, was not confirmed by the letters this morning, though it seems to be understood that 4 ₩ cent. is the rate agreed upon. The delay we have heard ascribed to the difficulty of adjusting the dividend on about 10,000 shares very recently created by the conversion of half a million of Bonds, after the July Coupon on the Bonds had been paid. The right to make such conversion while the transfer books remained open, and to avail of any dividends to accrue thereafter, is not so much disputed as the propriety and equity of the movement is questioned. The blame appears to rest with the management of the Company, who, if contemplating a July dividend, ought to have closed the books for this purpose before the 1st July. The Stock fell off to-day 1 ₩ cent. Erie closed same as yesterday; Toledo ¼@½ down, and Galena ¼@½ down. The transactions in New-York Central were at the same rate as on Wednesday. The Transit and Cumberland Coal shares were weaker. The general market closed dull. This feeling in the market, and the consequent lightness of business, reduced the movement in demand Money loans, which were easily made at 6 ₩ cent. The Sub-Treasury received $225,244; disbursed $86,731, and held at the close $2,139,659.

The dividend of 5 ₩ cent. on Cleveland and Pittsburg Stock is to be made on 1st August at the Ohio Trust Company, in the unsold Second Mortgages of the Company due in 1865, 7 ₩ cents, July and January coupons. The Mercantile Bank has made a half yearly dividend of 5 ₩ cent. The Camden and Amboy Road 6 ₩ cent. The Bonds of Mobile 4 ₩ cent.

FURTHER RETURNS OF JUNE RAILROAD TRAFFIC.

	June, 1855.	June, 1854.
Harlem.........	$67,591	$66,744
Baltimore and Ohio.........	372,286	349,081
Norwich.........	24,289	25,740
Stonington.........	30,300	31,311

The Norwich Directors have made a scrip dividend of 2½ ₩ cent., subject to payment when the Company is in funds from the sale of certain Construction Bonds.

The Syracuse Bank Convention on the 10th and 11th inst., the telegraphic reports from which we have heretofore published, appears to have represented about one-fifth of the country Banks of the State of New-York. The movement originated in some dissatisfaction with the terms of the present Metropolitan system of redemption. The outline plan agreed upon by the Convention, to avoid these terms, contemplates a City Clearing House for Bank Redemption, not at par, as some of our cotemporaries announced in advance would be the object of the investment, but at the legal rate of ¼ of 1 ₩ cent., less 5 cents on the hundred dollars for the expenses of the operation. The question between the dissatisfied Bankers and the Metropolitan Bank is thus narrowed to the difference between 20 cents net profit on the circulation, and 12½ cents, with the advantage in favor of the latter of an agreed rate of interest on balances left in the City for redemption purposes. The following extract from a recent circular of the Metropolitan Bank will explain the terms of which complaint has been made by a portion of the more active participants in the Syracuse movement:

"More than four years have elapsed since this Bank addressed to you a circular, stating the basis on which it proposed to redeem your bills, receive uncurrent money, and transact business with the Banks in this State. The plan then set forth was carried into effect and has been prosecuted to the present time, whether money were two ₩ cent a month or five ₩ cent. a year, with this single variation, that New-England money is now taken at one-tenth of one ₩ cent. discount, instead of one-fifteenth; nor do we now propose any change or relinquishment of purpose. The mode of redemption proposed to the Banks, namely, to allow them one-eighth of one ₩ cent. on their redemptions, has been acceded to by all the regularly constituted Banks of this State, except seven. And while this Bank has never demanded specie of any such Bank, preferring that time should show its beneficial operations on the business of the sound Banks, yet it has required payment in coin of the Banks of Circulation—to its own cost, it is true—but to the final extinction of more than thirty of such individual Banks. Thus, by removing from the community a circulation which had no legitimate right there, it has made room for a larger circulation of the Banks of the City and State. It, in accomplishing this and other desirable ends, the Metropolitan Bank has failed to accumulate more than a trifling surplus over its semi-annual 4 ₩ cent. dividends, it has, nevertheless, endeavored to establish a reputation for fair dealing—serving all alike who are engaged in legitimate Banking business, although in the performance of this work it has received but a moderate share of the profits. We take the liberty further to state, that when it is remembered that the Banks of this State are managed by a class of men noted for their shrewdness, good sense, knowledge of business, and clear perception of their rights and interests, it must be confessed that the mode in which their business has been transacted, by the Metropolitan Bank, has proved singularly equitable and just, or it would not have commend d itself to so large a majority.

BANK OF STATE OF MISSOURI, JUNE 30.

Dr.—Bills discounted........		$2,297,382
Exchanges matured........		102,190
Exchanges maturing........		1,025,067
Real estate........		104,045
Bills receivable........		104,042
Suspended debt........		79,778
Due from Banks........		64,200
Bank notes on hand........		420,800
Specie on hand........		1,368,000
Total........		$5,565,502
Cr.—Capital Stock owned by the State........	$954,300	
Capital Stock owned by individuals	261,300	
		$1,215,600
Due depositors........		1,648,303
Dividends unpaid........		1,679
Interest and exchanges........	$374,000	
Less expenses........	$42,170	
Less protest account........	84	42,261
		332,000
Contingent fund........		120,100
Due to Banks........		141,144
Circulation........		2,134,679
Total........		$5,565,502

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 12.

Six hundred head of BEEF CATTLE were offered at the market to-day, 130 of which were driven Eastward, and the balance sold at prices ranging from $7 50@$9 50 on the hoof. HOGS—Supply light and prices well sustained. Sales at $7 00@$8 00 ₩ lb.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 12—12½ P. M.

The demand for FLOUR continues good for the Eastern States. Sales of 700 bbls. at $8 50@$9 25 for common to good Upper Lake, and $9 37@$9 75 for choice to extra pure Michigan. WHEAT—Sales of 500 bushels pure White Michigan at $2 37½. CORN dull. Holders refuse to concede to buyers' views. Sales 3,500 bush at 79c. OATS—No sales. Canal FREIGHTS 9c to Albany and 11c. to New-York. Lake imports yesterday: 1,290 bbls. FLOUR, 300 bush. WHEAT. Canal exports for the same time: FLOUR, 1,318 bbls.; WHEAT, 5,872 bush.; CORN, 37,197 bush.; OATS, 9,174 bush.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 12—6:30 P. M.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged. CORN—Sales 10,000 bushels Western mixed, in lots, at 80c.@90c. WHEAT—No sales. OATS—60c. for Chicago, weight. WHISKY—41c., in lots. Receipts by Canal to-day—1,136 bbls. FLOUR; 7,457 bush. WHEAT; 5,670 bush. OATS.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, July 10.

Our COTTON market has a declining tendency,—sales to-day of 2,000 bales at 8c.@11c. We quote middling to good middling at 9½c.@10c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Thursday—*First Board*—$3,000 City 6s, 98½; $4,000 Union Canal 6s, 60; $500 Camden and Amboy '70, 80; $1,000 do. '75, 88; $1,000 Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad 7s, 85; $300 City Railroad 6s, 98; $3,300 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 98; 101 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 61½; 60 Reading Railroad, 48; 100 do, 48½; 100 Little Schuylkill Railroad, 28; 100 do, 28½; 60 Lehigh Navigation, 60; 300 Lehigh Zinc, 3½; 45 North. Penn. Railroad, 10½; 25 Pennsylvania Railroad, 45½; 20 Locust Mount. Coal Co, 42½; 100 Washington City Gas, 26; 2 Girard Bank, 13½; 25 do, 13; 2 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 66; 10 Mechanics' Bank, 28. *Second Board*—$25 Schuylkill Navigation Boat Loan, 84½; $25 Hunting. and Broad-top Railroad 7s, 80; $3,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 83½; $450 Lehigh 6s, '70, 88½; $300 Union Canal 6s, 60; $10,000 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 97; $3,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 2d mort., 91½; 12 Morris Canal Preferred, 102; 44 Minehill Railroad, 59; 5 Vicksburg Railroad, 8; 30 Schuylkill Nav. Pref., 31½; 130 Morris Canal, 14½; 34 Pennsylvania Railroad, 45½; 1 Lehigh Scrip, 40; 6 Commer. Bank, 50. *After Board*—$100 City 6s, (Railroad and Bank,) 98½; $300 do. (N. P.) 94. *Closing Prices*—United States 6s, '68, 119; Philadelphia 6s, 98@98½; Pennsylvania 5s, 88@88½; Reading Railroad, 47@47½; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 84@84½; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 95@96; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45½@45½; Morris Canal, 14½@15; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 83½@84; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 18@18½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 31½@32½; Long Island Railroad, 16@16½; Vicksburg Railroad, 8@8½; Girard Bank, 13@13½; Lehigh Zinc, 3½@3½; Union Canal, 9@9½; New-Creek, ½@½.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steamship *Jamestown, from Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg*—L. Gothold, A. A. Parker, John Beck, C. H. Hopkins, J. H. Pecor, A. Olson, C. A. Soto, E. Morris, A. Perry, Jr., A. Perry, Jr., V. M. Francis, J. P. Hulsh, Mr. V. D. Hansom, J. S. Williams, C. Mosher, Mrs. E. Manasbies, Mrs. Hansom, Mrs. Peterkin and son, Mrs. R. Peterkin, Miss Gordon, two Misses McGruder, Miss Moulton, W. H. Hubbard and lady, Miss Pollett, Mrs. Kraft, Mrs. Carlton and daughter, Miss Richards, C. J. Sutton, two children, two Misses Gardner, Wm. Topham and lady, Miss L. Lacy, J. Gordon, Mrs. A. Wallace, D. Turner, two Misses Thompson, Mrs S. P. Sawyer and daughter, Col. R. Estvan and lady, D. B. Winfree and lady, Miss Dunn, Mrs. Mosher, J. N. Whedbee, Miss Hubbard, Mrs. E. Victor, Miss M. E. Howard, J. B. Campbell, W. L. Allen, Rev. Henry, S. G. Hutchins, W. D. Wooten, S. W. Gilderslieve, lady and child, J. Rowe, E. Lawrence, D. K. Frazier, J. M. Laird and lady, Mrs. L. Achermeir, Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Phillips, Miss Tarrant, Miss C. Skinner, Mrs. Oden and two children, Mrs. L. M. Chase, Miss L. Nelson, Miss M. Davis—and 61 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...... 4 39 | Sun sets....... 7 33 | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook... 9 56 | Gov. Island. 8 36 | Hell Gate...... 10 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, JULY 12.

Cleared.

Ships—T. B. Cutting, Rockwell, Antwerp, Post, Smith & Co.

Barks—E. Leonard, (Br.,) McMellan, St. John, N. B., J. H. Brune & Co.

Brig—Harriet Hall, Portland, Russell & Vining.

Schooners—Charles Colgate, Seaman, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord; Monitor, Bose, Fall River, master; Joe Holmes, Holmes, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, master; Wintenmoyeh, Morrow, Philadelphia, R. J. & S. Godwin; J. F. Russell, Chesebrough, Darien, R. H. Wyatt.

Propeller—Osceola, Stackhouse, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

SAILED—Ship Empire, for Liverpool.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants. Exchanged signals with steamship Roanoke Thursday morning at 7 O'clock.

Ship Stephen Crowell, Liverpool 38 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess.

Brig John Balch, (of Newport,) Rose, Gonaives, with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Brig Anna Margaretta, (Brem.), Johannes, Bremen 55 ds., with 91 passengers to Funch & Meincke.

Brig F. P. Brown, Freeman, Cardenas 26 ds., via Newport, R. I., where she put in for orders, with molasses to order—vessel to master.

Schr. Iris, Chase, Portland, Me., in ballast, bound to Philadelphia.

Schr. Reading, ——, Portland, Me., with lumber to master.

Schr. Wm. Newburg, (of Rockland,) Warren, Mayaguez, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to Maitland & Phelps—vessel to master.

Schr. Otranto, Hammond, Ellsworth, with lumber to Post, Smith & Co.

Schr. Maria, Cobb, Eastport, with laths Eaton, Sons & Co.

BELOW—1 bark.

WIND—During the day, S., and foggy.